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A STORM IN VENICE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

* * A storm to-day, and the sea throbs pain.
Some black clouds rose and suddenly rode
Right into the town. The thunder strode
As a giant striding from star to star.
Then turned upon earth and frantically came,
Shaking the hollow heaven. And far
And near the lightning in ribbon and skein
And sheet of fire grew forests of flame.

Then lightnings went weaving like shuttle-cocks,
Weaving black raiment of clouds for death;
The mute doves flew to St. Mark in flocks,
And men stood leaning with gathered breath.
Black gondolas flew as never before,
And drew like crocodiles up on the shore;
And vessels a sea stood further a-sea,
And seamen bent with a bended knee;
And canvas came down to left and to right,
Till the ships stood stripped as if stripped for the fight.

Then hail like cannon-shot struck the sea,
And churned it white as a creamy foam;
Then hail like battle shot struck where we
Stood looking a-sea from a sea-girt home.
Came shooting askance a- if shot at the head;
Then glass flew shivered and men fell down,
And prayed where they fell, and all the town
Lay riddled and helpless as if shot dead.

Then lightning right full in the eyes! and then
Some men fell down right full on the face,
And prayed black death as a hiding place;
And the good priests prayed for the seabound men
As never good priests had prayed for years * *
Then God spake thunder! And then the rain—
The high born, beautiful great white rain—
Did cover my pitiful mother with tears,
Till all grew sweet and glad again.

TOM SIMMONS' FIANCE.

A CALIFORNIAN'S STORY.

(Locke's National Monthly for November.)

As I rode over the mountain trail from Happy Camp to Yreka, I passed for the hundredth the possessions of Tom Simmons. The proprietor of the establishment was sitting at his early supper with the dusky partner of his fortunes, and the two mongrel offsprings were plainly visible through the open door of the shanty.

This was a familiar spectacle, but a few rods to the right, in the rear of the old house, rose a large straggling building of a style unusually ostentatious for that date and region. With apathetic wonder I slackened my horse's gait a trifle to contemplate this novel feature in a well-known landscape. The barking of a yellow cur attracted Mr. Simmons' notice, and he rushed to the door, crying, "Light, Moore, light," with unwonted cordiality.

Between this gentleman and myself, the acquaintance of years had produced only the most distant civility, and I coldly replied: "No, thanks. I haven't time."

"Oh yes, come in and have a snack, do," urged my host. "Pony," addressing the Indian woman, "put on a plate for Moore."

"No, no, Mr. Simmons," was my decided response: "I must reach Indian Creek to-night, and I am in haste."

"Well but look here, ole feller, I've got somethin' very particular to say to you; come over to the new house," pleaded Tom in a low voice, and with nervous haste of manner.

Thus adjured, I reluctantly dismounted and accompanied Mr. Simmons to the structure designated. He looked carefully around to see that no member of his copper-colored household followed us.

"I'm agoin' to be married to a white girl inside of a month, and I don't want Pony to git wind on't yet," he explained; "and I want to send a note to her, and not bein' no scholar I want to git you to write it fur me."

I was considerably shocked. Mr. Simmons' domestic arrangements had never met my approbation; however, remembering that he had settled in California in 1845, when the lack of white feminine society might have left him pardonable for saying:

'I will take some *savage* woman, she shall rear my dusky race.' I could extenuate his choice of a help-mate, but I felt unutterable disgust at the coolness with which he proposed to abandon the faithful creature, who, unbound by legal or canonical ties, had shared his hardships for so many years.

Looing at him as he stood before me in the yellow light of the declining sun, with his short squat figure, his shining bald head with its thin fringe of sandy hair, his few scattering teeth broken and blackened, his ragged soiled red woolen shirt, his short blue overalls and bare feet, inhaling also the aroma of bad tobacco and cheap whisky with which his person seemed to reek, I thought him admirably adapted to be a companion for the tawny female yonder, who was certainly no filthier then he was, and only a trifle more ignorant.

"What will you do with Pony?" I asked curtly.

"Oh, I'll send her back to the *rancheria*," was the cool rejoiner. "You see, Moore, folks has kinder looked down on me, you, I reckon, on account of my Injun woman; well I've made a little money and I've built this yer house, and I'm agoin' to marry Annie Leonard. When I send Pony off and have the best house in the country, and the best lookin' wife, and wear a *biled* shirt every day, I reckon folks won't look sideways at ole Tom Simmons no more." The speaker's tone had changed from one of injured feeling to that of agreeable anticipation during his remarks, and he concluded by poking a stubby forefinger into my side.

Mr. Simmons' idea of propitiating the offended goddess of morality appeared to me to resemble those of the converted New Zealander who, on being reproved by his pastor for having two wives promised to part with one.

The next day in the pride of conscious virtue, he presented himself to the missionary: saying: "All right now, only one wife." "Ah," said the gratified teacher, "what did you do with the other one?"

"Me eat her," cheerfully returned the complacent barbarian.

As I mentally compared Tom Simmons to this enlightened savage, that stolid citizen of the Occident, blandly confronted me with a grin of triumph.

"What will you do with your children?" was my trenchant query.

"Oh I calculate to keep them. I did say out to have Pony stay and do the cookin' and washin'; but ole Leonard said Annie wouldn't stan' this, so I told him it was all one price to me. If she was too highbrowed to have an Injun to help her, she'd have to stan' the brunt herself. "Fact is," he continued reflectively, "I think she's rather got the big head. I axed her to have me two years ago, when she come home from school, and she flew madder than a settin' hen; sixed if I wanted to insult her. Thinks I, all right, my little lady, you'll be willin' to cook my grub two years from now.' I didn't say nothin', but I laid low for ducks; and three months ago I come on the track again. It ground her, but she seed her drunken ole cuss of a father kept all the quality off, and she had to take me." The elated suitor laughed in a way that awoke a fervent desire in my bosom to strangle him.

"I have to let her put on a few frills now," metaphorically pursued the narrator, with a fine sense of the fitness of things. "Women are awful techy before they're married, and if you cross 'em they're off like a pot leg; but arter the knot is tied my turn comes, and if she puts on too many airs, I shall take it out of her."

Choking down my rising choler and disgust, I asked as dispassionately as I could, "Don't you think you are acting like a fool, to turn off a woman who likes you and knows your ways, for one that doesn't do either?"

The reader will observe that my remark was couched in the vigorous Saxon, best suited to my auditor's comprehension.

"Not much," affably responded Mr. Simmons; "I don't care a snap whether she likes me, and if she don't know my ways I'll learn 'em to her in less'n no time. We'd git along fus-rate. I know how to manage a woman. Pony tries to take a tantrum every now and then, and I can quail her down in two minutes. I'll show Miss Annie who's master mighty quick."

I tried to pierce the speaker with a glance of poignant contempt, but he was a pachydermatous wretch, and my thrust failed.

"Perhaps," I sneered, "the system you found successful with the squaw would not apply to a white woman."

"Don't you fool yerself," cheerfully responded Tom, "women is all alike if their skins is off."

I felt a convulsive yearning to kick my host by way of reply to his refined observation; that method of retaliation not being practicable, as he outweighed me by thirty pounds, I asked him to produce writing materials at once, that I might transcribe his letter immediately, and pursue my journey.

I feared, without expressing that fact, that my self-control would be inadequate to sustain me under the further elaboration of his views of domestic life and social polity.

Neither pen nor paper being upon the premises, I hastely tore a leaf from my pocket-book, and penciled a note from his dictation.

"Ax her," he briefly directed, "which *send* of the house she wants the chimbly built, and if she wants any money fur to git things for the weddin', and ax her what's the name of tuat thar cookin' stove she wants."

I rapidly discharged my duties as amanuensis, and sought to depart, but was first constrained to go over the new house and admire its beauties.

"Yes, its all paid fur," returned the proprietor in answer to my mechanical congratulations, rubbing his dirty hands with delight. "It lays over anything in these diggins; I think Annie ought to be satisfied. I reckon she'll have the best of the big-bugs to see her."

Mr. Simmons gave me a look of gratified vanity, then a shade stole over his rubicund visage, and he chewed vigorously at his quid of tobacco.

"There's only one thing I look fur a regular fuss about," he said, expectorating, slowly and meditatively; "I s'pose Annie'll want that drunken ole coot of a father to bum on me, but it can't be did. I buy my whiskey by the barrel, and he calculates just to lay to it while there's a drop left, and then have snakes in his boots fur a fortnight." At this juncture the son-in-law elect relieved his perturbed bosom by a burst of profanity which it would be unseemly to chronicle.

"I shan't let on to Annie," he resumed, confidentially, "till after we're married, and then I'll hist the ole humbug, and she can lump it if she don't like it.

I now declared my inability to remain a second longer, and declining food and spirituous refreshment, hastened to untie my horse and mount him.

"You'll go over to Leonard's and give Annie this letter, and ax her to send an answer by you when you come back?" cried my host as I set off with a hasty nod, eager to be out of reach of his torrential tongue.

As I passed over the 20 miles of mountain bridle-path and dusty wagon-road between the home of the betrothed pair, I knew not to which to mete out the bitterest contempt.

For the stolid brute I had just left behind, the extremity of his ignorance urged extenuation of his sins against morality and decency; but for Annie Leonard, whom I had often heard mentioned as a girl of superior culture and unusual good looks, what plea could be offered? A woman of delicacy and self-respect must prefer beggary to the degredation of becoming this man's wife.

As I hastened on in the gathering darkness, I felt particularly vexed at the hindrance of delivering Mr. Simmons' epistle. I knew well where Mr. Leonard's house stood, a quarter of a mile off the road, I knew the head of the household too, though I had never met his daughter. He was distinguished throughout the whole country for his bibulous proclivities, his impecunious condition and the ingenious artifice by which he contrived to quench his thirst at the expense of strangers.

I suddenly diverged from the highway to follow the dim path by the starlight, uncertain of reaching my destination. Happily the night was clear enough to enable me to keep the way, and I brought up at a brush-fence, enclosing a small plot of ground, on which was a rough board cabin.

A light gleamed through the narrow window panes, and at the sound of my horse's feet a deep-mouthed growl announced my approach. The door flew open and a clear voice called out "Father, is that you?"

A moment later I saw, in the starlight, a girl standing at the shackly gate with a huge Newfoundland dog beside her.

"Pardon me, Miss Leonard; I am a stranger; my name is Moore; I called by Mr. Simmons's request to leave a letter for you. I will wait for an answer if you will be kind enough to be in haste, I have a long ride before me to-night."

"I roped it was my father. I am quite uneasy about him; he has been gone two days, and I have been alone and unable to cross the creek to the nearest neighbor to send for him. Please come in," replied the young lady, sighing. "Be still, Nep," she said, for as I dismounted her canine guard made hostile demonstrations. I tied my horse and followed her into the bare, unfinished kitchen.

Seating myself, I watched with half-contemptuous scrutiny, her expressions as she read the note which I gave her.

She was a slight, erect creature, with pale Saxon hair, colorless complexion, and serious gray eyes; certainly a gentle woman in face and manner, and her voice was sweet and well modulated. Bah! all these graces were so many counts in my mental indictment of her for stooping to the mire which was Tom Simmons' native element.

I noticed her narrowly, detecting a quick angry knitting of her brow, and a scornful curl of the lip.

She brought writing material, and had hurriedly penned a half dozen lines, when the quick feet of a galloping horse sounded near at hand. She rose, startled, and Old Nep sprang up from his post beside her chair, whence he had stationed himself, eyeing me with evident doubts of the nature of my designs upon his mistress.

Miss Leonard flew out to the fence, while I came after at a quieter pace. The animal was standing at the gate, riderless.

"Oh what can have happened?" cried the excited girl, bursting into tears. I believe father is killed.

I sprang into my saddle. "Miss Leonard," I urged, "stay here, and I will go and see if anything has befallen him."

I shook the rein and sped of down the blind path. The moon was just rising and showed me that there was no object lying in the way. Out into the highway I tore, wondering if the wretched old man's career had come to a tragic close. Now I went more slowly, looking heedfully to the right and left, but seeing nothing, feared that he had been thrown into the creek and been powerless to help himself.

I had gone a mile before I reached the stream; as I went down the bank my horse soiled a little. My heart stood still a moment. What inanimate heap of matter was this lying in the edge of the water? It was the object of my search; his head lay just above the reach of the current. He collapsed into a limp bundle of rubbish from which was evolved the very strong fragrance of lager beer and poor whiskey.

I dashed water in his face, shook him with redoubled violence, and a gasp rewarded my efforts.

Resuming my exertions, after a moment's respite, a hiccough followed, by a maudlin effort to enunciate, "Take a little yourself," relieved my anxiety. A moment later, he ejaculated brokenly, "Day before yesterday—a little more sugar, 'Squire," and then became speechless.

I dragged him up to the bank, and was not alarmed to see him sink into unconsciousness, being fully convinced that this was simply the torpid stage of beastly intoxication.

As I waited to catch breath before deciding as to the next step, a small hand clutched my arm, and Miss Leonard panted. "Is he dead?"

"Oh no," was my assuring response, "only stunned a little. I think he is not seriously hurt, if hurt at all."

She went to him and bent anxiously over him, his face was grimed with mud, his clothing soiled and torn. Surely a less inviting object never received a daughter's care. Nep advanced, smelled round the prostrate form of his master, and licked the muddy hands, seeming to realize that much was amiss. Miss Leonard wet her handkerchief in the brook, washed the stains off the bloated face, put back the straggling hair, and tenderly lifted the flaccid arms to see if they had sustained any fractures.

Her labors ended, she looked towards me, asking with evident embarrassment, "What can I do with him?"

My own desire would have been to leave him comfortably by the road side, out of the way of passing vehicles. It was not a task that my personal sensibilities coveted to undergo further personal contact with this bibulous patriarch; to express my scruples to this unhappy girl would have been brutal, so I said as cheerfully as possible, "If we had a carriage we might take him home."

"I fear it is imposing upon your good nature to ask any further assistance from you," rep ied the young lady, with an expression of wounded pride.

Looking at her now in the moonlight, pale, sorrowful, humiliated, I forgave her, *temporarily*, for her engagement to Mr. Simmons, and thought of Lear and Cordelia.

"I will do anything I can with pleasure. I have a sister nearly your age, and I will assist you as I hope others would *my sister*, should she stand in need of a friend," I replied, with a feeling of genuine cordiality. Afterwards, in recalling this speech, I was reminded of Mrs. Crupp's pathetic words, "I'm a mother myself, Mr. Copperfull," but my remarks, if not altogether revelant, served to reassure Miss Leonard.

"Then I will accept your kindness in the spirit in which it is offered," she answered; "if you will be so good as to go back to the house you will find an old sled for drawing wood; the harness lies on it, hitch father's horse to it, and we can carry him home."

"But you will be afraid to remain here alone?" was my hurried interrogation.

"Oh no," was her cheerful rejoinder, as she lifted from the ground a blanket she had brought and spread it over her father. "I shall be safe; Nep will take care of me; he would die in my defense; but if you have a pistol you may let me have it."

I unbuckled my belt and she fastened it around her slender waist, looking very martial with the revolver at her side.

As I turned away I glanced back to see her sitting, while as a ghost, in the moonlight, by the senseless debauchee, with Nep in the foreground in the conscious dignity of protector.

It seemed almost a pity to me that Mr. Leonard's span of life had not ended, as I hastened to comply with his daughter's request. Musing upon the unreasoning folly of a woman in loving and cherishing so distasteful an object, I hurriedly harnessed the horse to the rude vehicle and urged him frantically over the road, as I was solicitous to return to the lonely girl, solitary by the wayside.

Happily naught had disturbed her. She had evidently been crying vehemently, but checked herself at my approach. Rolling him up in the blanket with infinite labor and struggle, we succeeded in depositing our previous burden on the sled.

A group of swine placidly grunted from their couch a few rods off, and it would have seemed a more savory task to me to lift one of them in my arms than this limp be-drabbled, foul-smelling, two-footed brother of theirs; but I hid my disgust, as much as it was in me to do, from the unhappy daughter.

Slowly and circumspectly we proceeded home with the head of the Leonard family; the little procession of jaded horses, careful driver, weeping girl, insensible passenger and vigilant dog.

We reached the cabin at last and laid its proprietor down upon his own hearth. Heaven only knows how often before he had lain there in the same besotted sleep, with that heart-broken girl watching over him.

Fearing to leave her alone I offered to remain till morning, and was glad to see that the poor child was grateful for my presence. I insisted upon sleeping in the room with her father, and she retired, but I heard her sobbing faintly for hours.

Morning brought symptoms of returning sobriety to our charge, and I departed after receiving Miss Leonard's thanks, given with evident pain and shame at her father's disgrace, in her downcast face.

As I took her slender hand in parting, I found myself viewing her through more charitable eyes then when I scrutinized her the evening before. But when I thought of the matter dispassionately, I could not forgive her yet for accepting Tom Simmons. Poverty of the bitterest sort, no doubt, stared her in the face at home, but surely some worthier man might offer her his regard.

Drunken and besotted as her father was, he was no more degraded than her husband-elect. That the latter gentleman never lay in the gutter, was for a reason analogous to that which preserved the late lamented King Lunalilo from inebriety, his capacity not being sufficient to contain the necessary amount of alcoholic stimulant.

Poor Leonard's weak brain was turned by the smallest quantity of whisky, and while consuming only one-eighth of Mr. Simmons' rations, he became a "frightful example" to the rising generation.

Anne Leonard was, however, nothing to me as I told myself decidedly, and why I need meditate upon the respective degrees of degradation of her father and her suitor, was an enigma which I could not solve. Yet during my journey and my week's stay at Yreka, I found her fair, distressed face haunting me to an extent that made me declare myself an imbecile. Clearly the color of her eyes, the sweetness of her voice, the symmetry of her hand, were subjects in which I had no concern, and I was enraged to feel that I took a foolish satisfaction in remembering that my pistol-belt had girded her slight waist. The illogical gratification that I felt when I once more approached that uncomfortable abode of hers, took away the last atom of my self-respect. Poor girl, she needed aid as sadly as before.

I have already deposed that Mr. Leonard's system was not adapted to the tolerance of large quantities of intoxicating beverages. Providentially, the means of endangering himself by excess was withheld from him in a general way, but for a few days before my first call upon his daughter, a generous minded candidate for the suffrage of the people had kept "open house" at the saloons of the nearest hamlet, and potations had been freely dispensed to all who were athirst.

The old man had imbibed till his internal economy was saturated with alcohol, and refused to tolerate another minim. After my departure he had gone on to the development of mania-a-potu, and Annie had been two days alone with this raving madman.

Happily he had not injured her, but she feared to leave him long enough to go for assistance.

To my proposal to send for her *fiance*, she returned a decided negative. Taking the conduct of affairs into my own hands, I went for the nearest neighbor, sent for a physician, and remained till the patient was convalescent.

Then it struck me that my own safety demanded flight; it was dangerous for me to remain and fall desperately in love with a woman who was to be married in a week.

If Annie had been free from Mr. Simmons and this incubus of a father, I should not have hesitated to offer myself, but these were barriers that kept me stonily aloof.

As I had a note to deliver from Miss Leonard, I stopped on my return home, at the residence of her betrothed.

I found that worthy at once elated and depressed. The prospective glories of his new social station elevated him; but I rejoiced to see that the parting with his dusky mate pulled him down.

"The way I've fixed things is this," he confided to me, "me and a parcel of the 'boys' is to go over to Leonard's and we'll be married at noon, then we'll come back yer to dinner, and have a regular break-down at night. I'm agoin' to tell Pony that I want a fine dinner and things cooked for a house-warmin', so she'll fix it all up nice; and about three o'clock, just afore we ought to be in, Jim Sprout is to tell her that I am married and git her out of the way."

This ingenious stratagem failing to produce the expected amount of enthusiasm on my part, Mr. Simmons looked at me in astonishment.

"Moore," he demanded, "what in thunder's the matter with you? You look awfully down in the mouth."

"I'm all right," was my test reply.

"Well you orter be," thoughtfully assented my host. "If you was in my boots now, kinder betwixt and between like, and goin' back on one of your old friends, you *might* feel out of sorts. I wouldn't have believed a fellow would feel so dog-ond sneakin' about givin' up an Injun woman. Well you'll go over and see me married, and come and shake your foot in the evening, won't you?"

I hastily protested my inability to attend the bridal solemnities, and took my leave.

During the week that followed, I found myself contemplating the approaching nuptials with increasing abhorrence. Vainly I tried to be persuaded that Annie's acceptance of Tom Simmons proved her unworthy of my interest.

Urged by my knowing anxiety, the day before that set for the wedding, I set out to see her and remonstrate with her. I was not quite heroic enough to say, "Annie be my wife," when I remembered the other inmate that would claim my hospitality. "If the old wretch would be considerate enough to break his worthless neck, I would marry her to-morrow," I soliloquized.

Wearied with mental conflict, I dismounted at the rickety gate to find Annie alone in the cabin. She welcomed me kindly, and in answer to my queries as to her father's health, said he was well and had gone to drive up the cow. She was evidently depressed, and unable to maintain a cheerful conversation.

After a long embarrassed pause, I plunged frantically into my subject.

"Miss Leonard," I said, deperately, "I have come to ask you what has persuaded you into the step you are about to take. You surely would not of your own volition become the wife of this ignorant degraded man."

"I am glad you have asked me," returned Annie, crimson with emotion; "I knew you despised me for it the first time you saw me, and I longed to justify myself in your opinion. You see my *home*, you know my *father*," she continued with intense bitterness; "do you wonder that I accept the shelter of any man's roof, of any man's protection? Do you think I do not feel the humiliation?"

"But, surely, Miss Leonard, there are other avenues of escape; you could teach; or if you wished to marry, there are those of your own station in life that would gladly remove you from your disagreeable surroundings."

I felt almost as sneaking as Tom Simmons at these impersonal observations, but could I be more explicit when I remembered the awful old nightmare that haunted the hearth by which we sat.

"My station in life!" cried Annie, bursting into angry tears; "there is no station beneath me. What do you know of my life? and yet you have seen a chapter that ought to show you its poignant anguish. My mother was a lady, when she lived she held my father up, he worshipped her, but when she was gone he fell to what you see. When she died I was in boarding school, and the principal kept me for charity's sake long after father failed to pay my bills. Two years ago I graduated and went out in the world, eager to make my own living and pay my kind friend the tuition that was due. I took a school. Father came day after day, intoxicated, cursing and raving till the trustees asked me to resign my place. I found a situation as governess, but father wearied the family till they had to discharge me. A year ago I was engaged to Dr. Gilbert, but he became utterly worn out with the old trouble, and bade me choose between father and myself. I gave my lover his freedom. Do you ask me why I do not abandon this weak, miserable old man? You forget he is my father, my dear, dear father, who has no friend on earth but me. I remember how he loved my mother, who asked me to promise her never to desert him, in the last words she ever spoke; how he loves me now in his abject degradation.

"I can never marry a man who cannot give my father a home. A gentleman would not endure him. I saw now you winced at laying your hand on him that night. To you he is a loathsome thing, but this course ignorant man, who has spent half his life with savages, has no nice sensibilities for my father to offend. Believe me, only to put a roof over this unhappy father's head and secure for his age and helplessness the comforts of life, do I sacrifice my freedom and my self-respect."

"Annie, Annie," I cried, "you are selling yourself for a delusion. This man will not harbor your father. He told me he would turn him out of doors as soon as you were married."

With a sharp sudden cry she burst away from me. I had taken her hand, but she darted away into the twilight without a word.

I arose and went out into the yard, where I found Mr. Leonard leaning on the corral fence in listless silence. He greeted me civilly, but I broke out into indignant remonstrance: "Mr. Leonard, what can you mean by letting your daughter marry such a man as Tom Simmons?"

The gentleman addressed, slowly turned his head from the contemplation of a healthy calf enjoying its evening meal.

"Moore," he interrogated, dispassionately, "do I look like the feller for to go heavin' rocks at Tom Simmons?" Descending from metaphor to a direct statement of facts, he observed: "I know he ain't so *high-toned* as some, but he's got a fine house and stackers of cattle and horses, and he buys his whiskey by the bar'l, and them is the main pints. Annie has been skinched for the past two year, but she'll have full and plenty of everything now."

"Can't you see," I demanded, forgetting courtesy in my heat, "that the thought of marrying him is like death to her? Oh, if you *could* stop your miserable drunk-drinking for six months, your daughter might marry any man in this country."

Mr. Leonard's dull blue eyes was fixed on me with mild reproach, as he pathetically inquired: "Young man, perhaps you wasn't never dry?"

I angrily disclaimed any liability to drought severe enough to make me forget the interests of those dependent upon me.

"Then you wasn't never dry," pensively repeated the old inebriate, contemplating me with sweet amusement. "I give you joy on it. You're a lucky feller. Now I'm always dry. Yes, and my daddy was afore me. He drunk up two hundred and forty acres of land in old Kentucky, forty head of horses and seventy niggers, and finally it caused his death. Poor ole feller."

The tear of filial sorrow stole down his aged cheek as Mr. Leonard shook his tremulous head at the reminiscences of his youth.

"I'll tell you how it happened," pursued my host, sighing. "After daddy had broke hisself up we moved into Missouri, and he used to be ugly as sin, whipped mammy like thunder when he was tight. ("Now," interposed the speaker, parenthetically, I am proud that I never did whip my wife nor my darter, no matter how well set up I might be) but daddy did, and he came home one night cussin' and tearin' and thrashed us all, from mammy down to the baby. When he got to full to harness, she stowed his bottle away and hid it. Now, in the morning he woke up and couldn't find his bottle, he was awful mad and went ravin' round afore day hunting it. There was a bottle of bedbug poison hanging to the wall outside, to be high up out of the way of the young ones, and he found it. Bein' half-crazy like he thought it was his'n, and he climed up the log to get it, and swallered it all down without stopping to take a taste. He knowed he had done something wrong directly, and he screame for mammy; she was scairt half to death and routed me out to go for the doctor, but it was too late to help him before the doctor came."

Mr. Leonard sighed at this tragic recollection. "Mammy took on terrible and wa'n't never reconciled, but the neighbors was mean enough to say it was the best streak of luck she ever seen. I shouldn't wonder if folks would say the same about me if I was to be took of suddenly," and the speaker's voice showed his sense of injury.

"Ah well, no use talkin' of old troubles. You'll stay to see 'em married, Moore, and go over to the weddin' dinner?"

"No; I must be off by day-light," was my reply. I should have gone at once, but I hoped to see Annie again."

When we re-entered the house, Anne was in her own room; the house had only two apartments, and I waited vainly to have a word of farewell.

Mr. Leonard and I slept upon a pile of blankets on the hearth; it was long before I could close my eyes, for I heard Anne through the cloth partition, as she tossed on her pillow, or suppressed a sob.

Once I heard her passing out, and my bedfellow sprang up with surprising agility and disappeared. I drowsed off, and was dimly conscious, late in the night, of hearing the voice of father and daughter in earnest dialogue.

When I awoke at daybreak, I found my host dressed and preparing a cup of coffee.

"Anne has a headache, and as yer said yer wanted to git off at sun-up, I made some coffee and fried some bacon. I thought I'd ride a piece with yer," observed he, folding up our blankets with great precision.

As we took our frugal repast, I was struck by an unusual gravity and dignity in his manner. He carried a cup of coffee in to his daughter, and I heard him say, "You just keep quiet until I come back, honey. You'll do what you promised, won't you, dearie?"

We saddled our horses and set off soberly. A short ride brought us to the trail, and as we climbed upward in the cool, clear dawn, the plaintive call of the wood dove greeted us; the pines whispered their solemn secret, and the resinous air fanned our brows. I was dumb—oppressed by my own sorrow and the pensive silence of the wilderness—my comrade was mute as the Sphinx. His face was grave; his bearing responsible. What change had befallen this battered wreck of a man in the watches of the night.

As we rode on over the dizzy path, we saw far in the distance what seemed a procession of ants winding along the side of the mountain. Nearer and nearer they came, and now they appeared to grow into the similitude of a train of galiants equipped for the hymenial festivities.—Mr. Simmons, in the conventional garb of a bridegroom, led the hilarious band.

Mr. Leonard broke the silence in answer to the boisterous salutation of his son-in-law elect. "Tom," he cried in a sepulchral voice, "it's no use goin' any further, the gal's kerflummixed."

This occult phrase seemed to convey a lively sense of disappointment to the gentleman addressed; the other parties gazed an one another with astonishment depicted in their usually inexpressive visages, while my own feelings were unutterable.

Mr. Simmons recovered himself speedily, and demanded with execrations of the most virulent nature, the cause of the lady's cefalca-ion.

Mr. Leonard, with the same gravity and dignity of air that had characterized his proceedings all the morning answered: "Tom, if you and Mr. Moore will step one side, I'll tell you how 'tis. Moore don't know nothing about it, but I'd like a friend to hear me explain it to you."

"You know my gal never was very sweet on you; its gone agin the grain for her to marry you all the time, but the nearer the time come the wuss she seemed to hate it."

"Last night, after I went to bed, I heard her a-tumblin' round and cryin' to herself. Finally she jumped out of bed and dashed out of the door of her room. I lit right up and tuk after her; she went like a streak, never lookin' back, and I a-puffin' long behind. So she kept a-tearin' long till she come to a deep hole in the creek, and in she jumped, and I arter her. She struggled so I could hardly pull her out, and then she tried to git away to jump in again. She said she'd drown herself rather than to marry you, and the only way I could pacify her, and make her promise that she wouldn't drown herself, was to swear that I wouldn't ax her to marry you."

"I'm sorry, Tom, you're a good feller, but she didn't like your style; and it's lucky she didn't marry you, for she'd have made way with herself inside of a fortnight, I'll guarantee, and it gives a man a mighty bad name for his wife to drown herself."

Mr. Simmons launched a fresh volley of imprecations at the folly of the young lady, and her exceeding want of taste, then addressing his party, he said:

"Boys, you come to see me married, and I'm blamed if you shan't do it. Parson, just wheel your horse around—I'm agoin' back to marry Pony. Hurry up, boys, let's git home afore Jim Sprout tells her anything. Bowed if I care a durn for any duck-up white woman while Pony lives. Come along, Moore" and with those highly philosophic observations Mr. Simmons retraced his course.

I stood an instant waiting to fully comprehend the tragic purport of Mr. Leonard's uncouth narration.

Then my brain reeled with horror at the thought the unhappy girl left alone might consummate her desperate undertaking. I sprang to my saddle, leaving the dawdling old man tightening his girth, and urged my wiry mustang over the giddy trail. In the anguish and suspense that burned within me were consumed all the selfish scruples—the cowardly doubts that had kept me from a frank and generous avowal of my love for Annie.

Self-contempt and remorse stung me as I remembered that I had destroyed her hopes of even such a refuge as Tom Simmons's house could afford for her father, and that I had been too pusillanimous to offer her any words or prospects.

"Please Heaven" I vowed to myself, "to save my dear girl from the sin of self-destruction, and I will gladly afford her miserable father a shelter for the rest of his worthless pilgrimage."

Fiercely as I spurred my fleet steed, the distance seemed to lengthen; yes, as I neared the house, my stomach failed me, and I dropped from my saddle, trembling with apprehension. I leaned for support against the fence, fearful of learning the worst. Nerving myself I urged my tottering footsteps to the door, it was open and Annie was lying on the floor with her eyes closed; her dress was dripping and old Nep was licking her hands, while the water dropped from his shaggy hair.

Was she dead? "Annie," I cried in an agony of dread, she opened her eyes with a look of affright. Nep sprung forward with a fierce growl, which changed to a joyous bark.

"Annie, dear Annie," I exclaimed, as I raised her in my arms, "what is this?"

She struggled faintly to free herself from my embrace.

"No, no, dear child," I said, clasping her close; you are mine from to day; my home is yours, and you shall freely welcome your father for the remainder of his life."

She sobbed upon my shoulder, but did not say me nay. When she grew calmer she confessed that she had gone to the brook to drown herself, but Nep had twice rescued her, and in gratitude to the poor, faithful creature, she had dragged herself home to live on as best she might.

"I was so watched," she pleaded; "the world offered me nothing, and I felt as if there was only one door of escape. Do you believe God will forgive me?"

The sympathetic reader will desire to learn that my father-in-law—he has borne that title for eighteen years—reformed and became a temperance lecturer—was considerate enough to take something by mistake, like his lamented progenitor.

The facts in the case forbid my making either statement; he still lives in a green old age, with every prospect of reaching his hundredth birthday, and is by no means as discreditable a member of my household as I had reason to anticipate.

His daughter's desperation gave him a shock which was severe enough to keep him from falling again into the lowest depths. It grieves me to say that the hereditary drought still obtains in his system, but under considerable restraint. Annie has found that her husband's faults occupy enough of her attention to prevent her becoming morbid over her father's peccadilloes; and since I have been a member of the California Legislature for six years, she forgets his disgrace in the contemplation of my ignominy.—*Mrs. Mary T. Mott.*

RELIGIOUS.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER.

8. St. Luke the Evangelist; Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
5. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
8. SS. Simon and Jude.

NOVEMBER.

1. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity; All Saints.
8. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
15. Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity.
22. Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.
29. First Sunday in Advent.
30. St. Andrew.

The Bishop of Yucatan has issued an order excommunicating all Catholics who contract civil marriages.

A congregation under the style of the Third Reformed Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, has just commenced services in that city.

A lady at Port Huron, Mich., has left a fund of $1,000 to purchase a pastor's library for the Congregational Church of that place.

The Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States will hold its annual sessions in Bethlehem, Pa., to commence on the 21st inst.

A society has been formed in Paris to secure the better observance of the Lord's Day. The ladies, members of it, are said to number a hundred thousand. There is certainly great need of a reform in this respect.

The English liberals in religion are apparently entering into new and cordial relations with the theists of India, and holding personal and public fellowship with their writers and preachers.

The Baptist Theological Seminary in Rochester has a larger number of students this year than ever before. The junior class numbers about 30. All but three or four of the new students are graduates of colleges, sixteen or eighteen of which are represented.

The latest Baptist missionary statistics are as follows: Number of American Baptist missionaries, 134; number of native preachers and helpers, 2,000; number of Mission Baptist Churches, 720; number of Mission church members, 55,000; receipts of the Mission Union last year, $261,540.91.

The Executive Committee of the American Tract Society addresses an earnest appeal for donations for the following objects—in addition to the ordinary charitable work of the society by colportage, grants, and foreign missions.

1. For a special jubilee fund. To donors, certificates will be issued in denominations of $100, $200, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, bearing coupons redeemable in publications of the Society to the full amount of the donation. This enables the donor to supply annually during the next ten years some Sabbath school home or foreign missionary, prison, hospital, or ship, with the publications of the Society to the amount of one-tenth his donation to the Jubilee Fund.

2. Twenty thousand dollars are needed for preparing and furnishing religious reading for German, Dutch, Danish and Swedish immigrants, and in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, for Mexico and South America. A wide and needy field.

3. A gift of $5,000 will endow a colporteurship perpetually, this income paying one colporteur's salary. Such endowments by donation or legacy are earnestly solicited.

4. Three hundred dollars will pay the salary, and five hundred dollars the salary and expenses of a colporteur for one year. Would that a thousand patrons could be found for as many colporteurs for this fiftieth year, and for all succeeding ones.

5. Twenty dollars constitutes a member, and fifty dollars a director of the Society for life. Cannot you add a name to the list?

It is too much to add that every evangelical church and Sabbath-school take a collection for the society during the year, and that every clergyman family make one or more of its members life members or directors of the Society? Will not every one reading this address of the Committee, in view of the blessing of God upon the Society in the past and his faith in the further prosecution of its work, make a similar offering in one or more of the above ways?

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY OCT 22 1874

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

THE MASONERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.00.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2.00, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.50.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

For two years, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and other journals, have been pleading with the people of Kentucky to maintain law and order—to punish crime and put a stop to Ku-Kluxism. These appeals have been in vain. Laws against crime cannot be enforced in that State. Public sentiment is such that the press and the pulpit, with few exceptions, are muzzled and dare not give expression to wholesome denunciations of offenders. The condition of society in that State is shadowed forth in the following, taken from the *Stanford Interior Journal*:

If the people of Kentucky are in earnest about bringing to punishment the violators of law—if they would insure the prompt and inevitable punishment of him who deliberately imbues his monster hands in the blood of his fellow-man—if they sincerely desire that juries shall be found that will execute the decrees of God and nature by stamping as a criminal him who tears a human life from its frail casket, and casts upon the Christian world's cold, bitter charities a broken-hearted widow and tearful group of netpless, desolate orphans—let them "speak out in school" and fearlessly, boldly, enter their condemnation against the bravadoes that infest the country. Public sentiment, fairly and fearlessly expressed, can make lawlessness odious. The pulpit and press stand ready to open the war against crime and criminals of every class, individually and collectively, with vengeance and effect, whenever the people who are the sufferers, morally, bodily and pecuniarily, show a determined purpose to stand by us and uphold us in the hazardous work.

What an admission is here made! The press and the pulpit stand in fear of the lawless mob, not daring to speak against crimes of the gravest character, well knowing that such a course would make them the victims of the mob, since the people afford no protection through the enforcement of righteous laws against the boldest of offenders. This is indeed a sad state of affairs, in a State which should stand high in the scale of civilization, affording a good example for her sister States, where lawlessness may more reasonably be expected. Kentucky is the model Democratic State in the Union, and the condition of society there is in nowise creditable to that party. Democrats cannot reasonably expect the law abiding people of the country to place the General Government under the control of their party, so long as they maintain such lawlessness in their strongholds.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Stagnation in the Wool market continues. It is estimated that manufacturers of woolen goods have reduced their consumption of the raw material about fifty per cent. Of course, this is the result of a combination on the part of manufacturers to reduce the price of wool and keep up the price of woolen goods. How long such forced condition of prices can be maintained by the manufacturers against the people, remains to be seen; but in our opinion it will prove a most unprofitable method of securing large profits in the long run. Such combinations on the part of manufacturers, for the purpose of using a sword which will cut both ways, must result in producing powerful competition through channels indicated by the movement of farmers throughout the country. Manufacturers must maintain a healthy competition, if they would avoid this disaster.

☞ During the past Summer, St. John's Guild, an organization connected with a Church of that name in New York, has taken possession of a hitherto unoccupied field in philanthropy, by providing excursions on the water for poor young invalid children and their parents, who have no means of temporary escape from their warm and comfortless tenements. Many lives were saved by this enterprise, eighteen excursions having been given on a barge purchased for that purpose, named very appropriately "The Babies' Life Boat"—10,183 children and 5,067 adults availing themselves of these gratuitous excursions.

MORMON PERPLEXITIES.

Serious troubles have for some time been in progress between the United States authorities at Beaver, in Utah, and the Mormon element, and recent dispatches from this direction have asserted that unless these difficulties were allayed, demand for assistance must be made, by the civil authorities, for United States troops. The Mormon press unitedly declared these reports false, asserting that their people were not at variance with the Government, and that no demand for aid from United States troops had been or would be made. The Salt Lake *Tribune* of the 3d inst., however, says that an incipient Mormon rebellion is, and has been in progress, in the Second District, and that military force and power has been, and still is, necessary to keep the Mormon murderers safe in prison until the time for their trial arrives, as well as during progress. These men are under arrest for and accusation of, the greatest felonies known to the laws, and being of the Mormon faith, their religious colleagues are using ever endeavor, forcible and otherwise, to rescue them from prison or prevent their trial. Thus far they have not succeeded, and if the vigilance of the authorities continue in the future as in the past, their attempts in rescuing them will be frustrated.

The forty-fourth semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints will assemble at Salt Lake on the 6th ultimo, and as it is expected to be largely attended, and to transact business of much importance to the Mormon church, its proceedings will be carefully watched by the Gentiles, though undoubtedly all affairs relating to the hostility now in existence between them and the authorities will be conducted by committees in secret sessions. While evidences are constantly tending to demonstrate the decadence of Mormonism since the building of the Pacific Railroad, and the contact with civilization in consequence thereof, the Mormon leaders continue defiant, whenever they are not intimidated by the civil authorities and when the latter are not sustained by troops. If, as many who have given attention to the Mormon problem assert, its fall will be consumated upon the death of BRIGHAM YOUNG, that event cannot be far distant, as that poligamous old sinner has now exceeded the years allotted as the span of man's earthly existence, and according to recent advices, has just recovered from a severe fit of illness, which has left him in a very feeble and debilitated condition, causing great uneasiness among his followers regarding his successor, and the future leadership of the Mormon hierarchy, which, as was the case with the ancient Emperor of ALEXANDER the Great, will probably be divided among the leading Bishops of the church, as the former was among his greatest Generals. A medium, or an astrologer has foretold that the death of BRIGHAM YOUNG will occur on the 7th of next December, and his friends and enemies are alike awaiting that date in anticipation of the predicted event, the former with fear and trembling, and the latter with the hope that, if it take place, the now centralized power of the Mormon hierarchy will be broken, and, through disunion, will ultimately pass away. Whether the prediction is verified or not, he whose magnetic influence and powerful will has established the greatest despotic ecclesiastical delusion of the age, can at best live but a few years longer, to further its continuance, and with his death the solution of the Mormon problem will come through its fall.

☞ Mr. SLOSS, an M. C. of Alabama, and his wife, last week made several unsuccessful attempts at homicide. Their daughter was engaged to a dissolute young man named LONG, and as he persisted in visiting her the parents resolved to kill him. The father, last spring, shot the young man from a window, and he was supposed to be dying. SLOSS was arrested, but as LONG recovered, the former was released from imprisonment on his own recognizance. Last week Mrs. SLOSS suddenly missed her daughter from the house where she had watched her closely, and fearing that she had gone to fulfill some engagement with her lover, she seized a pair of pistols and went in pursuit of her, finding her in a magistrate's office in Tuscumbia, already married to LONG. Mrs. SLOSS attempted to shoot her son-in-law, but was held back by the magistrate, and finally persuaded to return home, as her daughter was married, and violent conduct on her part would only make matters worse.

☞ The new cable was parted and lost, at sea, in a heavy gale, which occurred during the last days of September, and all attempts to recover it has thus far been unsuccessful. The steamers *Dacia* and *Ambassador* have arrived at Queenstown, whither they were compelled to go for coal, and will return as soon as possible to complete the work.

☞ In the case of LINSCOTT, of Boston, who died from the effects of chloroform administered by a dentist, the Coroner's jury found that the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic is entirely unjustifiable, and recommended that the Legislature be appealed to to prevent its administration.

☞ The recent Nile inundations have done very little damage to crops, and as the river is now falling, all anticipated danger has passed. At Cairo 2,000 acres of cotton lands were overflowed, yet the injury done the crop was slight, and a rupture of the banks was repaired in two hours.

☞ A Boston policeman was arraigned last week before the Police Board of the "Hub," for coming out of a drinking saloon in broad day light, and smacking his lips, with the exclamation: "I tell you that *is* good cider."

☞ A very destructive typhoon passed over Hong Kong on the 28th inst., killing a thousand persons and doing immense damage to shipping and buildings.

☞ The new Postmaster-General, who has witnessed the operations of the postal telegraph system in Europe, is said not to favor its adoption by this country.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Although the Republicans have carried the recent elections in France, the Imperialists claim that they have suffered no loss, but on the contrary have gained in strength, while the Legitimists and Orleans have lost prestige to such a degree that should a change of government occur, the Empire will, in all probability, replace the Republic. The adherents of HENRY V. are disgusted with his stupidity, and are gradually lessening, and the Orleanists have lost hope and partisans to such an extent that they now are very weak in comparison with the Imperialists.

Nevertheless, those who profess to understand the Bonapartist programme, assert that the Empress and M. ROUHER design doing nothing more at present to precipitate their cause, believing that in MAC MAHON they have a friend and coadjutor who will prove no obstacle to their plans, should these mature as they desire. The Prince Imperial has not yet completed his education, and is so delicate and feeble physically that it is deemed imprudent at this time to seek to place him on the throne, as the French nation would not, and could not long respect and obey as their Emperor a sickly, feeble boy, with a weak intellect, however ably his government might be conducted by his ministry. The prestige of heroism which has become attached to Napoleonic fame, repels the idea of national allegiance to the mere empty name of Napoleon IV., so long as it is, as apparently as now, a synonym for bodily and mental infirmity. Therefore, EUGENIE is endeavoring to overcome, by physical exercise and educational discipline, the natural defects of her son, hoping that after he has passed his twenty first year, his figure will assume the desired robust aspect, and that study will by that time have developed his mind sufficiently to enable him to assume the exalted position to which she believes his birth entitles him.

The portrait of the Prince Imperial, which has been so widely circulated in every portion of France, has been productive of very great disappointment to his adherents, and has extensively lessened that enthusiasm which it was hoped would be stimulated thereby. His low forehead, expressionless features, and his delicate and feeble physical organization, have pictured forth too forcibly the embodiment of his Spanish mother, without absolutely a shadow of those Bonaparte lineaments which the French populace so ardently worship. This the Imperialists recognize as a mistake which they will seek to arrest in the future, since artists will hereafter be procured who can represent him in a more popular aspect, and less like himself than their predecessors. At present, however, all hopes have been abandoned of continuing to carry out the impression that the Prince Imperial is capable of assuming the reins of a personal government.

Therefore, the Bonapartists favor the Septennate, hoping to gain the requisite strength to carry out their plans before its seven years have expired. Should they feel sufficiently powerful to accomplish it before that time, it is more than probable that they will make the attempt. A large proportion of the leading politicians of France, as well as of the office-holders, favor an Imperial Government, but the personal unpopularity of the young LOUIS BONAPARTE must first be overcome before they can hope again firmly to establish the Empire. The triumph of the Republicans at the late elections has, as they believe, been far more favorable to their cause, than if success had been with either the Orleanists or Legitimatis's, since the transition from a republic to an empire has twice before been so successfully compassed, that past experience will aid in its re-establishment the third time. Should this happen, however, EUGENIA'S son may, after all, lose the sceptre, as the old war has again broken out between his mother and Prince NAPOLEON, and the latter is gaining many adherents. The Empress has publicly repudiated him, which, however, does not alter the fact that he stands next in succession to her son, who, if he remains as unfit as at present to govern the French nation, may, when the proper time arrives, be displaced by his older, more inteligent, experienced, and politic cousin.

☞ A quadroon millionaire of New Orleans has allowed his property to be sold rather than pay his taxes. His name is FRANCOIS LACROIX, and he is the owner in the city and neighboring parishes of stores, dwellings and plantations which pay an aggregate monthly rental of $2 000. He was some twenty-five years ago, the most fashionable hatter of New Orleans, and amassed his large fortune by avarice, talent in his profession, and work. He has recently become demented, and it is somewhat singular that the authorities have not appointed a guardian over him. His age is seventy, and his mother, aged ninety, and a dissolute son are his only relatives.

☞ Like the butter makers of the United States, who, through one of their organizations, have protested against calling a certain production made of tallow, butter, so the wine producers of the Rhine have now appealed to the German Government for prohibitive legislation, regarding a fluid sold under the name of wine, which is a mixture of water, potatoes, glycerine, sugar and raisins. They demand that it shall be called by some other name than that borne from time immemorial by the pure juice of the grape.

☞ An English lady was recently married in the parish of Jevington, who had no arms, and the wedding ring was placed on the third toe of her left foot, and at the conclusion of the ceremony, she signed her name in the register, holding the pen with her toes.

☞ Marshal BAZAINE has published a letter in *Il Risveglio*, a leading journal of Rome, wherein he avers that he is ready to tell the truth regarding his official conduct and his escape, so soon as the proper time arrives, which, according to his judgment, is not yet.

COUNT VON ARNIM.

According to the latest European dispatches, the continued imprisonment of Count VON ARNIM is causing considerable excitement throughout Germany. The Emperor WILLIAM, who was sojourning at Baden Baden when the news of his arrest first reached him, was greatly surprised, and is said to have expressed his displeasure at the arbitrary, tyrannical, and hasty action of his Premier. But like RICHELIEU, POTEMKIN and KAUNITZ, Prince BISMARCK knows his power, and will use it when, how, and as he pleases, and the aged and superannuated ruler of Germany yields as completely to the control of its magnetic influence, as plastic wax beneath the touch of the artist's hand.

Count VON ARNIM is one of the leading statesmen of the German Empire, against whom BISMARCK has always entertained sentiments of jealousy, if not open hostility. He is a Protestant, and conservative in his religious views. Among the distinguished diplomatic positions which he has occupied have been the embassies of Rome and Paris. As embassador of France, he incurred the displeasure of BISMARCK, and was removed from office, as is alleged, on account of a correspondence with Dr. DOLLINGER, regarding the coercive and proscriptive measures which the Government of Germany adopted against the Ultramontains which VON ARNIM believed needlessly hostile towards that religious organization. Since his recall, he has lived in retirement at his estate of Nassenheid, engaged, as was asserted by some, in the preparation of a statement, relating to his differences with the Foreign office at Berlin, and by others in a complete and thorough vindication of his administration during his official career at Paris. BISMARCK, it appears, had resolved that these statements should not be published, and manifested extreme annoyance regarding their publicity. Furthermore, Count VON ARNIM is a candidate for the German Parliament, and until his arrest his election was believed probable, and once occupying a seat in that body, his opposition to the policy of BISMARCK was expected as a matter of course, since the two so greatly differ regarding the leading questions which vex the governmental policy of the German Empire.

The extensive correspondence which necessarily took place between the Premier and the Embassador during the official career of the latter, is yet in VON ARNIM'S possession, consisting in all of eighty-two dispatches. These BISMARCK has peremptorily ordered him to give up, claiming that they are the property of the State, and the latter has no right to retain them. BISMARCK alleges that they prove that he had insisted that ARNIM should carry out the policy prescribed by his Government, instead of his own, while ARNIM, on the other hand, claims that the required correspondence will fully exonerate and justify him in the position he has taken, and that he will not yield it until, according to his own views, the proper time has arrived, and furthermore avers that most of the papers are of a confidential nature, and are not included in the category of State documents.

In the meantime, VON ARNIM is rigidly confined in an apartment of the Prison Inspector's dwelling at Berlin, while his own residence and that of his son have been searched from garrets to ceilars for the missing documents. Neither his family or servants are allowed admission to his presence, and with the exception of a walk of one hour daily, in the garden, he is not allowed to leave his room; nevertheless, his family are hypocritically told that his imprisonment is not intended as a punishment, and that as soon as he gives up the papers he will be released. It is believed that the documents have been sent to England for safe keeping, and that he has excellent reasons for refusing to give them up at the present time. In the meanwhile, he stands in the *role* of martyr to his principles, since it has been proven that he is opposed to the arbitrary course of the Chancellor regarding what were considered the persecutions of the Ultramontanes, and if his papers ever appear, they will speak with far greater effect against the Government than if no means for their suppression had been employed, and VON ARNIM had been left at liberty. Much excitement necessarily exists among the Catholic element, as well as the conservative Protestants of the Empire, and while it is assumed that BISMARCK'S knowledge of his countrymen is such that he cannot make a mistake, and that his dogmatic and tyrannical government is calculated to rule them far more easily and certainly than appeals to their sentiments of right and justice, the end may yet demonstrate that the Anglo-Saxon spirit of freedom is only dormant, not extinct, and that unless conciliation instead of exasperation be adopted, the Richelieu of the nineteenth century may after all have made a mistake.

☞ The following correspondence is characteristic of its distinguished writers and explains itself:

CAPRERA, Sept. 6, 1874.

MY VERY DEAR HUGO:—The interest which you have shown by your subscription for a French translation of my work, *The Thousand*, places this poor embryo of my unpractised pen under your powerful and illustrious patronage. I thank you from my heart, and I am for life your devoted

G. GARIBALDI.

VICOR HUGO has replied:

PARIS, Sept. 18, 1874.

DEAR GARIBALDI:—Your letter moves me, and I feel my old brotherly heart stir afresh within me for you. Yes, relate yourself your superb deeds; relate them to Italy; relate them to France; relate them to the world. "The Thousand" are glorious as were the "Ten Thousand" with this additional lustre, that they conquered and that they are not illustrious for having retreated, not for having advanced. Like Xenophon, you make an epic and after having made it you relate it; but you are greater than Xenophon, in him dwelt but the soul of Greece, but in you the soul of peoples. Dear Garibaldi, I embrace you.

VICTOR HUGO.

☞ They have the measles bad in Kentucky. They not only have the disease bad, but they have it at a very early age. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* relates a case where a child took the measles from its mother four months before it was born. What a blessing it would be if children could only have the mumps, whooping-cough, measles, &c., at that early age.

"ALBERT EDWARDS" LITTLE INDIAN BOY.

The Prince of Wales, it appears, has a troublesome pet, who is very unpopular with his Canadian subjects. While visiting in America he took a violent fancy to a young Indian, of the Mohawk tribe, who was presented to him at Napanee, Canada, and taking him under his protection, carried him to England, placed him at school at Oxford for several years, and settled a handsome life annuity upon him. The young Mohawk, who rejoices in the unpronouncable name of ORONHYATEKA, however, soon became discontented in England, and from imitating the vices instead of the virtues of advanced civilization, caused his royal patron no end of trouble, so that the latter willingly consented to his return to his native home in Canada.

Here, from the prestige which the patronage of royalty had given him, he became a society lion, and was courted and flattered by the leading families of Napanee. He might have married a belle of that little town, but preferring to keep with the noble race from which he descended, he chose instead the tawny, soft, vivid daughter of a forest chief of his own tribe, and entered upon the profitable business of an Indian trader. He had become very civilized, and borrowed large sums of money from all who had sufficient reverence for his position to trust him. For a time he prospered exceedingly, built a fine palatial mansion, and occupied it when not residing with his forest brethren. His trade with the residents of Napanee was quite extensive, aside from that which he carried on with the Indians of the vicinity, and the philanthropic example of His Royal Highness in civilizing a scion of the noble aborigines was an endless topic of admiration among the inhabitants of Napanee. But one day Prince Oronhyateka could borrow no more money, and was obliged in consequence to announce that his business enterprise had proved a complete failure, a fact which his creditors are now realizing to their sorrow. His annuity, however, keeps him from want, and the following advertisement from the Napanee papers explains his new vocation: "Dr. ORONHYATEKA, M. D., Indian Physician, Surgeon and Aucucheur, Dundas St., Napanee.

☞ The Eastern press announce that the Boston Radical Club is no more. A post mortem examination reveals the fact that its longevity could not have been possible, since there was nothing substantial about it from the hour of its birth, as it was begotten and fed upon dreamy mysticisms and etherial and unsubstantial ideas, incomprehensible save to a few metaphysical philosophers who originally organized it. It passed out of existence so quietly that none but its nearest friends know of its demise, and while they have assigned no cause therefor, as far as the public can learn, the verdict of the latter is, that it perished from deficiency of common sense.

☞ Postmaster-General JEWELL is evidently making a vigorous effort to get rid of the old Norways who have grown gray in their efforts to obtain public plunder. The Cincinnati *Gazette's* Washington correspondent says:

The sweeping order of Postmaster General Jewell, excluding all claim agents from his department, has created much excitement among the legal fraternity, and the feeling is very decided that the order, as it now stands, will have to be rescinded. Several former members of Cabinet, including two ex-Postmaster Generals, four ex-assistants, several ex-Senators, and about fifteen ex-members of the House, are affected. Such of Mr. Jewell's associates in the Cabinet as are now in the city express their sympathy with the attempt to get rid of some of the persistent and annoying agents, but at the same time, say that this ruling is too general, and cannot be sustained.

☞ A Mr. HOBHAM, an English engineer, has entered into a contract with the Government of Russia, to divert the waters of the Arpatchai into channels, to be cut lengthwise and crosswise through the arid and dessert plain of Sardar Abad. It is believed with irrigation this vast extent of territory may be rendered capable of supporting a large population. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at 5,000,000 rubles. The work is already begun, and Mr. HOBHAM has purchased an extensive tract of land, and hopes to settle it eventually with emigrants from Ireland and Germany.

☞ Orders for seeds of the Eucalyptus-tree are arriving extensively in San Francisco from all portions of the United States and Europe, where the climate is sufficiently mild to admit of its growth and development. There is at present no seed in California, but orders have been sent to Australia for all that can be procured. Its importing price is from $2 to $2 50 an ounce.

☞ Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may carry their benevolence beyond reasonable bounds. A farmer in New York recently employed his dog in grinding apples for cider. The Society interfered and had the dog released, when a man was employed to do the same work.

☞ HURD was seen on the River this morning, in a skiff, with a pole in his hand, feeling for snags and bars. He found no snags, and thinks the vessels might get over the bars by placing wheels on their bottoms. This would enable him to adhere to the Democratic salt-water theory.

☞ Among the paintings by distinguished artists now on exhibition at the Boston Athenæum is Kaulback's great cartoon entitled "The Era of the Reformation." It represents eighty-three portraits of the leading historic characters of this momentous era.

☞ The victory in late French elections is now decided in favor of the Republicans, although the contest between them and the Imperialists was very close, the number of deputies returned by the latter being 144.

☞ This is a peculiarly trying time in Prussia. Under the new law, requiring a fortnight's publication of banns before marriage, no marriages have been authorized between the first and fifteenth of this month.

MR. AND MRS. BOURBON PERKINS.

A singular case of aristocratic swindling has just come to light before the Correctional Court of Paris. One PERKINS, claiming to be an American citizen, and pretending to have been at some remote period the Consul General of the United States at the port of Lisbon, was arrested by his landlady for the non-payment of board and lodging for himself and family for the last three years, the sum claimed being some 40,000 francs. Madame MEILHAU, the plaintiff in the suit, is a widow of a trustful and reverential turn of mind, who reluctantly gave the following testimony. In October, 1871, Mr. and Mrs. PERKINS took up their abode at her boarding house, situated in one of the most fashionable and aristocratic quarters of Paris; they kept six servants and lived in a handsome style. The first month they paid their bills promptly, but when they became due the second month, Mr. PERKINS requested a private interview with his landlady, and stated, very reluctantly, that circumstances were such as to compel him to make certain disclosures, which he hoped to conceal, and which he was now forced to reveal, as he had been disappointed in receiving remittances from Spain.

His wife was none other than a niece by marriage of the ex-Queen ISABELLA of Spain, who resigned her maiden name of MARIA ISABELLA GAROWSKI DE BOURBON, for the less illustrious, and as it turned out, no more honorable one, of PERKINS, the mother of the Dona having been a daughter of FRANCISCO DE ASSIS, the brother of the husband of her ex-Majesty of Spain, who had married a Polish nobleman named GAROWSKI, of which union Mrs. PERKINS was the fruit. Mr. PERKINS stated that hitherto his wife had regularly received her remittances from Spain, but as he had been secretly married to her, for some time, and her friends had just discovered her marriage, they were naturally somewhat incensed against her for having united her life destinies with an untitled and impoverished American gentleman, but that peace would soon be restored, as the expected advent of an heir would undoubtedly bring about a speedy reconciliation, and in view of these facts Mr. PERKINS desired Madame MEILHAU to trust him some little time for board, assuring her that so far from becoming a loser thereby, he would pay her a good interest upon whatever debt was incurred by him and his family.

Madame MEILHAU further stated that she first satisfied herself that he was no imposter, so far as regarded the illustrious relationship of his wife, after which she not only trusted him for board and lodging, but lent him money to keep up the dignity of his wife's position. Before the birth of the expected heir, their bill had assumed alarming proportions, but when that event happened, and ex-Queen ISABELLA became his godmother and the Pope's nuncio christened him in her house, she believed that the debt would be speedily liquidated. Such, however, was not the fact, Mr. PERKINS having since, as before that event, given her only unqualified promises, until being sorely pressed by her creditors, she was obliged to bring suit against him. The court postponed its judgment, but as the husband of ISABELLA DE BOURBON PERKINS has neither property, real or personal, and as Mrs. ISABELLA herself is in the same perplexing condition, the widow MEILHAU will undoubtedly be compelled to suffer the loss consequent upon her reverence for an aristocratic name and her too trusting disposition. She stated that pecuniary ruin would result to her unless she could recover the debt, and expressed a hope that it could be collected from the ex-Queen. But as the latter had not been the surety of her swindling niece and husband, it is impossible to understand how the French law can exercise compulsion in the case, and in all probability the deceived widow will be the victim of the designing dishonesty of Mr. and Mrs. BOURBON-PERKINS, all of which teaches hotel and boarding-house keepers, upon both sides of the water, the valuable lesson, that all is not gold that glitters, and that an aristocratic name and lineage is not a guarantee for board and lodging bills, as well as to beware of BOURBON-PERKINSES and all other scions of princely houses who are deficient in cash.

THE FATE OF THE MODOCS.

So completely have these recently troublesome savages disappeared from public notice, that the visit to Yerka, California, of a small delegation of their tribe, on a twenty days' leave of absence from their reservations, has excited considerable interest in their fate. From the Yerka *Journal* we gather the following facts regarding them at the present time: The turbulent, discontented, warlike Modoc disappeared when Captain JACK, SCHONCHIN, BOSTON CHARLEY and BLACK JIM were executed on the scaffold, at Fort Klamath, and those now in existence are leading quiet and peaceable lives in the different reservations to which they have been assigned. SCHONCHIN'S followers are living at Yainex, a bleak and dreary district seventy miles northeast of Fort Klamath. The number about one hundred and twenty, including women and children. JACK'S people, numbering about one hundred and seventy persons are settled in the Indian Territory, under the chieftainship of SCARFACE CHARLEY. Some sixty of the tribe, who had not been engaged in the hostilities against the whites, and were friendly to them, are living in the new country of the Modocs, which formerly was a part of Siskiyou, in the lava region. There is no perceptible increase in their population, and in a few years they will undoubtedly have ceased to exist as a distinct tribe. Whether on their reservations, roaming at large, or confined in the military prisons, the remaining Modocs are now peaceful and inoffensive, and no further troubles need be apprehended from them.

☞ The young girl in Louisville who saturated her clothes with coal oil and then set fire to them, must have had very singular views respecting the best method for closing her earthly career. She lingered about two days after the terrible deed.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH

The Vigor of Life

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

THE GREAT

BLOOD PURIFIER!

ONE BOTTLE

Will make the Blood pure, the Skin clear, the Eyes bright, the Complexion smooth and transparent, the Hair strong, and remove all Sores, Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetters, Cankers, etc., from the Head, Face, Neck, Mouth and Skin. It is pleasant to take, and the dose is small

It Resolves away Diseased Deposits. It Purifies the Blood and Renovates the System. It Cures with certainty all Chronic Diseases that have lingered in the system five or ten years, whether it be

Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious,

BE IT SEATED IN THE

LUNGS OR STOMACH, SKIN OR BONES, FLESH OR NERVES.

CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Scrumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worms, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life Principle are within the range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease, its potent power to cure them. Sold by Druggists, $1 per bottle.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD.

ONE FIFTY CENT BOTTLE

Will cure more Complaints and prevent the system against sudden attacks of Epidemics and Contagious Diseases, than One Hundred Dollars expended for other medicines or medical attendance.

The moment Radway's Ready Relief is applied externally or taken internally according to direction—pains, from whatever cause ceases to exist.

IMPORTANT.—Miners, Farmers and others residing in sparsely settled districts where it is difficult to secure the services of a physician, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is invaluable. It can be used with positive assurance of doing good in all cases where pain or discomfort is experienced; or if seized with Influenza, Diphtheria, Sore Throat, Bad Coughs, Hoarseness, Bilious Colic, Inflammation of the Bowels, Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys; or with Croup, Quinsy, Fever and Ague; or with Neuralgia, Headache, Tic Doloreux, Toothache, Earache; or with Lumbago, Pain in the Back, or Rheumatism; or with Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus or Dysentery; or with Burns, Scalds or Bruises; or with Strains, Cramps or Spasms, the application of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will carry off the worst of these complaints in a few hours.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 50 cents.

Dr. Radway's

Regulating Pills,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breath, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87 Warren street, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

To Our Correspondents

Questions for this department of the BLADE should be written plainly and on one side of the sheet only. They should be kept separate from communications regarding subscriptions, books, specimen copies, and other matter of a purely business character. The latter either should be written on a separate sheet, or with a blank line dividing them from the questions. The full name and address should accompany each letter.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—We call the attention of persons writing to this department of the BLADE to the announcement that hereafter we shall exclude from these columns answers to any and all questions bearing only a fictitious signature. The reasons for such a course are too many to set forth here, but are all of weight and importance. This regulation will not apply to letters now on hand, nor to letters written and mailed prior to this date We repeat that real names will be treated as confidential, and none published in these columns unless in cases of importance; nor will this regulation prevent correspondents from signing any initials or fictitious name they may choose, provided that in all cases the letter is accompanied by the real name of the writer. Questions asked anonymously after this date will not receive attention.

T. D. MC., LaRue, O.—As we understand the law of Ohio, deer may be killed only between the first day of October and the first day of January, each year.

NO NAME, West Andover, O.—Was not your question of sufficient importance to you to warrant the signing of your name? Notice the rules at the head of this department.

D. E. D., Humbird, Wis.—We do not recommend investments such as you inquire for. The firm named is doing a legitimate, but purely speculative business, and you must take your own risks.

H. E. H., St. Louisville, O.—Your letter is better suited to the columns of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL than to the BLADE. It is accepted for the JOURNAL, and we will try to send you a copy when it is published.

PERSONAL.—A letter from Francis S. Grimes, M. D., informs us that the present address of J. Stanley Grimes, for whom inquiry was recently made in these columns, is Newton Falls, Trumbull Co., O. Our correspondent making the inquiry will govern himself accordingly.

O. J. B., Lyons, Ohio.—We are sorry to see that in your letter of four pages regarding Neapolis, you take up a little more than two of them with an introduction which can hardly interest our readers. Try again, but begin at the beginning next time.

D. B. E., Strawberry Point, Iowa.—Very frequently when a wife makes application for a divorce from her husband, she also applies to the Court to restore her maiden name.—Where this is not done, she would retain her husband's name, and the title of "Mrs."

C. W. S., Burlington, Kan.—In Ohio, an administrator is allowed eighteen months in which to effect the settlement of an estate, but the Probate Judge of the county in which he has taken out his letters may extend the time if good and sufficient cause be shown for so doing.

Mrs. S. F., Vernon, Mich.—No late act affecting soldiers of 1812, has been passed by Congress. The bill relating to this matter presented to the last session of Congress, has never become a law, though there are strong hopes for its passage at the coming session.—If you have any claim under previous legislation, your best plan would be to address a letter to T. W. Tallmadge, claim agent, Columbus Ohio., and he will take any steps that may be necessary.

L. C. M., Vernon, Mich.—No law has been passed entitling three years' soldiers to the additional compensation you mention. If you enlisted in 1861, and served three years, you are entitled to $200 bounty, provided you have not already received that amount.—If you have lost your discharge you cannot procure another, but you may obtain a certificate of service, which will answer equally well in locating land etc. Write to T. W. Tallmadge Columbus, O., and he can procure such certificate for you.

J. W. C., Ambia, Ind.—We repeat our previous statement that there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States that will prevent a President from serving a third term if elected. Heretofore the usage of the country has prevented the establishment of any such precedent, and no President has ever felt like taking the risk of coming before the people for a third term. What may be the developments of the forthcoming Presidential campaign, we do not pretend to say.

W. H. D., Aurora, Neb.—According to the laws regulating the acquisition of public lands, if the homestead settler does not wish to remain five years on his tract, the law permits him to pay for it with cash or warrants, or agricultural college scrip, upon making proof of settlement and cultivation for a period not less than six months from the date of entry to the time of payments. This proof of actual settlement and cultivation must be the affidavit of the party made before the district officers, corroborated by the testimony of two creditable witnesses.—From Peoria Ills., to Omaha, the railway fare will cost in the neighborhood of $15; we have no means of ascertaining exact figures.

Miss H. F. W., Virginia City, Montana.—We fear that our answer will be too late, as your letter appears to have been mislaid. We should say, however, that a bride should wear her veil thrown back on entering the room where the ceremony is to be performed; and that where a ring is used, the glove should be withdrawn by the bridesmaid. Young ladies, however, have sometimes an ingenious way of ripping the finger of the glove in such a way that the ring finger can be slipped out when desired, and the ring adjusted without removing the glove. To describe the duties of the bridesmaid would require more space than we could well devote to that interesting subject, though we may say in general that they are to render the bride whatever service may be required both before and after the ceremony, and to introduce strangers, entertain, guests, etc., etc.

M. M. T., Fincastle, Ind.—The term "five twenty" when applied to bonds of the United States, means simply bonds that might be redeemed by the Government at the expiration of five years, but which are not due till the expiration of twenty years.—Bonds of this character were issued in 1862, 1864 and 1865. The interest on these bonds (six per cent) is payable only in coin, and according to the declaratory act of Congress, March 1869, the faith of the Government is also pledged to the payment of the principal in coin.—Authorities are not agreed as to the date in which the order of Free Masonry was instituted. Some writers place the date at the time of the Egyptians; others in the days of Solomon. But little is known definitely regarding the matter.—Authority to fix the salary of county officers is generally vested in the legislature of a State.

MARY A. W., Marengo, Wis.—The circular of instructions issued by Commissioner Drummond provides that when making the homestead entry, the widow must make affidavit of her widowhood and right to enter, and in case of minor children, the duly appointed guardian must file certified copies of the power of guardianship when making the declaration, which must be transmitted with the abstract of such declaration. It is not *compulsory* in any case that a party when applying in person should first file a declaratory statement. That is a privilege accorded him, but he may at once make entry of the land upon the proofs necessary to show his right under the law.

B. B. G., Walled Lake, Mich.—According to the act of Congress passed June 23d, 1873, postmasters, (excepting in New York City) are divided into four classes as follows: The first class embraces all those whose annual salaries are not more than $1,000 nor less than $1,800; the second, all those whose annual salaries are not more $1,999 nor less than $1,000; the third class, those whose annual salaries are not more than $1,999, nor less than $1,500, and the fourth class all those whose annual compensation, exclusive of their commission on the money order business of their offices, amounts to less than $1,000. All postmasters of the first, second and third class are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

A. M. F., Portsmouth, O.—A good authority on the derivation of the word "tariff" states that when the Moors held the south of Spain they made all vessels that passed through the Straits of Gibraltar pay toll at the little town of Tarifa, according to the value they carried. Thence came the word *tariff*, found in all European languages. It means properly, a list of goods with the duties that must be paid for bringing them into the country. The *duty* is the money, the *tariff* is the list.

J. M. M., Jeffersonville, Ind.—Section fourth of the act to amend the act relating to soldiers' and sailors' homesteads provides that where a party at the date of his entry of a tract of land under the homestead laws, or subsequently thereto, was actually enlisted and employed in the Army and Navy of the United States, his services therein shall, in the administration of said homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent, to all intents and purposes, to a residence for the same length of time upon the tract so entered: *Provided*, That if his entry has been canceled by reason of his absence from said tract while in the military or naval service of the United States, and such tract has not been disposed of, his entry shall be restored: *And provided further*, That if such tract has been disposed of, said party may enter another tract subject to entry under said laws; and his right to a patent therefor may be determined by the proofs touching his residence and cultivation of the first tract and his absence therefrom in such service.

G. G. P., Hamilton, Minn.—Autograph collecting has of late years grown to be a work attended with many difficulties. There is hardly a distinguished man in the country who is not troubled with at least a hundred applications a week for his autograph, and many of them have twice that number. As you can readily imagine, the mere task of answering these letters becomes burdensome, and many even refuse entirely to pay any attention to applications of this character. Perhaps as good a way as any is to elect each man from whom you desire a letter an honorary member of your Society, and have the Secretary write him a complimentary note stating the fact. This will generally elicit a response, but in a majority of cases, a simple application for an autograph will be tossed aside and remain unanswered. Or if you choose, invite the gentlemen concerned to deliver an address before the society, and if they are too much engaged, they will probably write a brief note informing you of the fact. We think you will get the point of this paragraph which is, if you want a man's autograph take any other plan than that of asking him for it direct. You *may* get a letter from his Secretary, but in case you make the plain blunt application for an autograph you will hardly get a reply of any kind.

MRS. M. S., Denver, Col., writes to the BLADE as follows, regarding the cure of consumption, We give her prescription, although we have no means of judging of its merits:—I wish to make known the prescription and hygeime rules that has restored me from the second stage of tubercular consumption to the enjoyment of perfect health. There is also other cases I could cite that have been restored by the same means, among the number a niece of mine, residing in Vermont who had all the symptoms of the advanced stage of Pulmonary Disease, such as hectic fever, cough, emaciation and purulent expectoration, and who is now well and enjoys uninterupted good health. As I wish to be as brief as possible, I will not trouble you with a history of my case, but will merely say that all my friends who knew my condition regard it as a most remarkable cure. I do not wish to hold out vain hopes to the invalid, but from observation in my case and many others, I would advise all consumptives of both sexes to give this method of treatment a trial, and I trust may prove as efficacious as in my own case. I obtained the prescription from a gentleman who had been cured of consumption and asthma, by its use during a residence at Guayaquie, Ecuador. The prescription is as follows: Cundurango Bark, 1 oz.; Extract Carrogeen (Sea Moss), ½ oz., Calisaya Bark, ½ oz.; Podophyllen (Mandrake), 20 grains; Powdered Horse Radish, ½ oz.; Port Wine, 1 pint. Dose a teaspoonful in a little water, half an hour before each meal. The following instructions should govern invalids: Take out door exercise, live in the open air exposed to the sunlight, and dress in light colors, the nearer white the better. This is important. Take deep inhalations of pure air, moderately at first, but latterly from three to five times per day five minutes at a time. This will in time expand the chest and lungs. Do not despond, be hopeful; eat plenty of good nourishing food, take a bath daily in cool or tepid water; avoid night air and damp weather. The climate of Colorado has great repute as a resort for invalids. The air is pure and dry—very little rain falling and almost perpetual sunshine. There is no fever and ague or damp night air known here. Thousands, it is said, whose cases were considered hopeless, have here found permanent and gratifying relief, and those who come in the early stage of the disease generally get well. The altitude (outside of the moustains) varies from 4,000 to 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Consumptives coming to Colorado should seek the lower altitudes in the start.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

Washington, D. C., is to have an academy for the higher education of women.

Colby University, Maine, has a Freshman Class of thirty-two, and three of the number are fresh girls.

Young ladies, says a Kansas editor, are always ready for young gentlemen to make their "statements."

It is stated that four women out of five stick the postage stamp on the left-hand corner of the envelope.

"She died for me," said the young husband when he beheld her dark locks gradually returning to their original red.

Woman suffrage was first discussed in the United States Senate as a practical political question in 1867. Only seven Senators voted it its favor.

The Duchess of Edinburg has worn all the dresses of her wedding-outfit once, and her sisters-in-law are asking her why she doesn't make her husband buy her something new

A dentist in Wisconsin, who kissed a young lady while filling her teeth, was called on by her father with a shot-gun. He paid the parent $500 not to fire, being extremely sensative to noise.

A fellow who hid under a sofa at an informal Boston missionary-meeting says that the thirty-five ladies spoke twice of the downtrodden heathen, and more than one hundred times of a new kind of hair dye.

A showman, whose notices called for a few fat boys to "feed his cannibals," received a card from a man saying that he couldn't spare his boys, but he had a good "stall-fed mother-in-law" that he thought would suit.

A Louisville paper says that Aunty Betsey Fisher has twenty-two living children. When asked by a reporter for some particulars of her much-motherhood, she admitted the twenty-two, but said: "Don't publish it, as I came out to Kentucky in search of another husband."

The Universalists of New York appear to be thriving. There are 121 Universalists societies and over these there are 79 settled pastors. Seventy-six have reported an aggregate membership of 3,-929. There are 94 Sunday Schools belonging to the denomination 84 of which report 6,399 scholars and 851 teachers. Value of church property $1,927,819.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12, 1874.

The attempt to renew the agitation in behalf of a removal of the Capital has produced no impression in this city, where the idea largely prevails that the question is settled for all time. The tone of public feeling in relation to the Capital seems to have gone from one pole to the other. A few years ago there was no subject so prolific of abuse as Washington. The dust, slush and mud of our broad streets; the great array of paupel-looking buildings in comparison with the palaces erected by the government; the everlasting debris about the capitol and the patent office; the long unfilled spaces and the "magnificent distances" were always fit subjects for editorial jeers and no one ever expected a city newspaper to say anything in praise of the American Capital.

But now the tables are turned; and while there is abundant editorial ability expended in constructing Washington rings and discovering Washington corruptions, there is a voice of praise, almost uniform, for Washington redeemed. I learn, too, that one of our royal governors, on returning from a visit to his home in St. Louis, the very city to which the capital was to have been trundled, expressed very strongly his sense of the advantages which Washington had over other cities, as well in its financial affairs as in its general aspects of health and beauty. Its wide streets, its parks and lawns, its long rows of promising shade trees, its clean and well paved streets, and its massive blocks of substantial dwellings were something to show for its great debt, while it had a rich partner in the Government, who was always ready to "come down with the dust" when his fancy was pleased.

That rich partner, too, is more and more disposed, for his own sake, to be liberal in the matter of embellishment, so far as works of Art are concerned. When the nation began, the people had an exalted view of the States; but, for good or for evil, the States have gone down and the general government has gone up. The first piece of public statuary was ordered by Virginia, and not by Congress. It was, of course, to commemorate its exalted citizen, who had been first in the war of the revolution, first in the Presidential chair, and first in affections of the country. This statue of Washington was executed by the French sculptor, Houcon, and was, I think, captured during the war and brought to Washington, but returned again on the restoration of peace. The second piece of statuary (public) was ordered by the State of North Carolina, and was also in commemoration of the virtues and services of Washington. It was executed by the Italian artist, Canova, and is still an object of interest to all persons who visit Raleigh. No statuary was ordered by Congress till long after these States had set the example, but it began also with Washington, giving its order to an American artist, and beginning with what is known as Greenough's statue of Washington, which has recently been brought into special notice by the praise of George W. Curtis, who estimates its merits much higher than the undersigned. The next piece of statuary ordered was that of John Hancock, the President of the first Congress, which was executed by Horatio Stone, also an American artist.

The first painting ordered by Congress was "the Declaration of Independence," now occupying a conspicuous place in the rotunda of the Capitol. The other historical paintings in the rotunda followed soon after. The "Declaration" was painted by Col. Trumbull, an officer of Washington's staff, who is said to have been the only man in America at that time at all competent to do the work.—The figures profess to be accurate likenesses, and were sketched by Col. Trumbull or gathered from family portraits. The States which began this work of commemorative art have not prosecuted it with much vigor, unless Massachusetts may be an exception, but it has grown on Congress, and this city receives the benefit of its increasing liberality.

The old Hall of Representatives is now set apart for the reception of public statuary and already contains many works of great interest. There are also scattered through the city in its various parks an equestrian statue of Gen. Jackson, by Mills, another by the same artist of Gen. Washington, and one of Gen. Scott, by Brown. There is also a standing statue of Scott in the grounds of the Soldiers' Home, a standing statue of Lincoln on a tall shaft at the head of 4th street, and several pieces under orders, some of which are nearly ready for delivery. The monument to Lincoln, by Thomas Ball, is intended to ornament Lincoln. Another monument (which is to commemorate the heroic achievements of the Navy) is under execution by Franklin Simmons, and is understood to have been designed by Admiral Porter. It will probably be placed in the handsome circle near the house of Senator Stewart. The Rawlin's statue is, I think, to be equestrian. It will soon go up in Rawlin's Square. The work is being done by Baney. The colossal statue of Farragut is being executed by Stone, and will go up in Farragut Square. The equestrian statue of General Thomas has not as yet had its place assigned, nor has the equestrian statue of Gen. Greene, ordered by the late Congress.

I notice that Horatio Stone has suggested the erection of a memorial arch as a centennial monument which he thinks should span East Capitol street where it opens on the east front of the capitol. He would have it composed of a great variety of pieces illustrating the triumphs of the century, and thus commemorative of American progress. Such a work would be a fit memorial for the first hundred years of our existance, and, as Congress has taken no stock in the show at Philadelphia, it might be pardoned for indulging in a little show on its own account. If it does so indulge, Mr. Stone would probably be willing to do the stone work. BUCKEYE.

P. S.—The State Department to-day advertises that pamphlet copies of the laws passed at the last session are now ready for delivery and will be sold at $1.05, and transmitted by mail for $1.37, the postage being 32 cents. B.

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

What They are Doing—How They are Helping Each Other—Discounts and Savings.

(From our New England Correspondent.)

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1874.

Some time in the early part of the summer, I gave you a description of this order, its membership and objects. One of the principal aims of the organization was "to cut down the profits of middlemen." I learn that the letter referred to found an interested audience among the people who were debarred from Grangers' privileges, and I think they will be equally interested in knowing how the Order is succeeding in saving money to its members.

The increase in membership has been something wonderful, and only equalled by the Patrons of Husbandry. In the towns and cities of New England it has drawn into its fold nearly all the working people and a large proportion of the non-workers. The door of admission is so large that it admits "all who are not inimical to the objects of the order," and the only people who are "inimical," as a class, are the middlemen.

THE FIRST STEP

towards saving money was to correspond with western millers as to the price of flour. The Councils appointed "Committees on Supplies," who took charge of this matter, compared the samples, tested the flour, and ordered of the party offering the best terms. They found they were able to save about two dollars a barrel. At first flour was ordered only when members paid in enough to order a car-load, but in the larger cities arrangements were speedily made to carry a stock and supply members as needed. The flour has given entire satisfaction. I saw bread made from flour that cost $8.50, which looked as well and tasted as good as bread made from flour bought from the grocers, and which cost $11.

COAL.

After getting flour under way satisfactorily, attention was turned to coal. Every family wanted more or less of this, and correspondence as to prices and freights began. The result was encouraging. It was learned that a ton of coal—2,240 pounds—could be delivered to members at from $1.50 to $2 less than the coal dealers were asking for two thousand pounds. When enough orders and money were received to make up a good sized shipment, the coal was ordered from headquarters and delivered to members. There has always been more or less of dissatisfaction with such co-operative purchases heretofore, and many were waiting to see if there was to be any grumbling now; but everything was as represented, and immediately the orders came in thick and fast for more coal. During the fall there have been many thousands of dollars saved to the members in New England. A family who has but one stove needs two or three tons of coal for the season and a saving of four or five dollars is appreciated.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

As the Order had no general stores and no money to start them with, it was an interesting question as to how they might save money on their general purchases. At last the following method was agreed upon: The committee on supplies determined to try to make arrangements with dealers by which such dealers would have the Sovereigns' trade on condition that a discount was made to them. The committee called upon a dealer in groceries, for instance; said to him there were so many hundred members of Sovereigns Councils in the place; they wanted to trade with the grocer who would give the best terms. Did he want to figure with them? If he did, they asked him to put his offer in writing. He might agree to sell Sovereigns at a certain per cent. above cost, or a per cent. below his ordinary selling price; whatever it was, they took his offer and then went to the next grocer. When all had been seen, the man offering the lowest prices was reported to the Councils, and if it was so voted he was notified that his offer was accepted.

In nearly all the larger towns arrangements of this kind have been made with all dealers in every line of merchandise. In one city I am told the Sovereigns have such arrangements with several grocers, dry goods men, boot and shoe dealers, hardware, stove, music, millinery, watches, hats and caps, clothing and milk dealers. Also with butchers and fish men. And I know, of my own knowledge, that the saving is very considerable. Of course it is not allowed to say just what prices individual dealers give in any given localities, but I am permitted to say that the Sovereigns are given discounts varying from five to fifty per cent.

To protect the dealers as well as the order,

PURCHASING TICKETS

are given to every member. This ticket is changed every three months, and no dealer is allowed to give the discount to a member unless the ticket is shown. The ticket which has just expired was printed on blue card board, about two by four inches in size and fitted easily into a portmonnaie. They are good anywhere in the State. No member is allowed to give this ticket to any other individual. In making a purchase he does not show it until his bargaining is over with and he is about to pay for the goods; then he shows his ticket to the dealer, but in such a way that others who may be standing around will not notice it. A friend of mine saved $6 on a stove just by showing this blue ticket. He had been among all the dealers, had heard their bottom prices, and came back to the first dealer because his stove was the cheapest without any commission off. But when he showed his ticket the dealer promptly said: "Then the stove will be $6 less." That was worth saving wasn't it? I think I can safely say that the actual saving to a member is fifteen per cent. on his purchases. If you know how easily your bills count up and what they amount to in a week, month or year, you can easily tell just how much you would save providing you were a Sovereign.

SAVINGS IN CONNECTICUT.

While I am writing on this subject I will give you an extract from the address of President Edward M. Graves, of the State Council of Connecticut. I saw some reference made to the address in the local papers here, and I dropped Mr. Graves a line, asking for a copy. This he has kindly sent me, together with a report of the entire proceedings, and in a letter says:

"I am glad the Western papers are not afraid to give publicity to the beneficent organizations." I presume Mr. Graves is too busy with the New Haven *Union*, which he edits, to read the BLADE thoroughly every week, or he would see that everything that goes to improve the minds or condition of the people is upheld and encouraged by *that* "Western paper," without regard to the few who may see their own pet interests interfered with. But here is the extract:

"While we object to the present mode of distributing supplies, and seek to better our condition by supplying our wants from first hands, we do not wage or solicit a warfare with the middlemen. Their calling has been one of necessity, and their business has been conducted with average honesty. Surely they cannot blame us for buying as cheaply as we can, and we do not blame them for catering to the wants of all those who are willing to pay the added profits, and remain outside our beneficent institution.

"And in this connection I may appropriately refer to the advantages obtained by our members in purchasing the various commodities needed in their families. The saving in the cities to members averages at least seventy-five dollars a year to each member. The membership in cities as near as I can estimate is as follows:

New Haven	800
Hartford	200
Meriden	500
New Britain	300
Total	1,800

"Seventy-five dollars saving to each man would make an aggregate of $135,000 in a year. Surely this recompenses us for the small outlay we undergo in retaining our membership. Say there are a thousand members in the smaller towns who save fifty dollars a year, (a small estimate), and there is added to the above a saving of $50,-0 0, or a total saving of $185,000 in one year to an organization numbering 2,800 members. This saving has been effected in our original mode of doing business—making special contracts with local dealers."

A Springfield gentleman assures me that the saving to members of the Order in that city upon the two items of flour and coal, amounts to at least four thousand dollars. The Springfield Sovereigns are unusually strong and well organized. One Council in the city has a membership of about 500. In that city they have established

A SOVEREIGN'S STORE

where they keep a stock of staples on hand and hope, by and by, to increase until they can furnish members everything needed in the line of groceries and provisions. They tell me they are furnishing flour at $10.50 which is as good as the grocers sell for $13. They sell butter for 40c when the grocers ask 45; sweet potatoes for 4c though the grocers ask 5, and so on. They are organizing a company to run the store, and mean to "push things."

By the way, it may be asked, what do the Sovereigns do in the small towns where they cannot make arrangements with their dealers? That is not so perplexing a question here as it would be in the West. The large towns are only about twenty miles apart and a ticket entitles a member to trade with any dealer in the State, as I said elsewhere. The trains run more frequently on these roads than on the railroads of the West, so that a man at an expense of seventy-five cents, or a dollar, can run to the city and do his trading and be back in a short time.

I have not learned how rapidly the Order is increasing in the West, but it is growing there. W. H. M.

Catacazy, who was at one time Russian Ambassador at Washington, is said to have recently made a fortune's speculation in Russian railway shares, and is now in "affluent circumstances."

FROM DAKOTAH TERRITORY.

U. S. INDIAN AGENCY,
FORT BERTHOLD, D. T.,
October 1, 1874.

(Extract from a Private Letter.)

MY DEAR ——: It is sometime since I promised you in my last letter a pen picture of life in this great Northwest. When on my way out here in mid-April, I began to feel that I was really in the Northwestern regions, as we passed through the snow-bound districts of Minnesota; where the pine forests seemed almost interminable, and the frozen rivers and lakes at that season contrasted strongly with the verdant hues of the old "Buckeye State." But on my arrival at Bismarck, D. T., the present terminus of the N. P. R. R, I found that navigation on the Missouri was just opening, and on April 19th the river steamer *Peciuah* swung from her icy moorings of some six months duration and steamed majestically up the tortuous and turbulent stream, seemingly conscious of her fame as the first boat of the season. After landing at this place, some 150 miles by water above Bismarck, I settled down to the firm conviction that if any place was entitled to be called the "northwestern wilds," this must certainly be the one, for here are the wilds and the wild men also. Such a motley array of irrepressible scalp gatherers, painted and plumed and bedecked with all their tawdry trinkets and glittering beads, as met my gaze, would be difficult to imagine, much less to describe; it must be seen to be realized in all its *kaleidoscopic beauty* (?).

By the first of May, in the more sheltered ravines, appeared the welcome hues of the tender sprouts of Buffalo grass; but the Buffalo, oh! where was he? Well, he was not on the "burning deck" or prairie either. He had evidently gone to the happy hunting grounds and had started directly from this locality, judging from the hundreds of bleached skeletons that lie scattered like the leaves of autumn over hill and prairie. Their trails are yet to be seen, travel where you will over the high rolling prairies on the right bank of the river from Fort Sully northward to the British possessions, and you cannot fail to find these narrow groves in the soil. Nor will they vanish from our sight until the sturdy ploughman shall have turned them—freighted as they are with the *cremated dust* of the countless herds that made them—into fields of waving grain.

The buffalo have been, for the past eight or ten years, both "lost to sight and memory dear" of their redskinned executioners on these treeless plains. This fact, coupled with the scarcity of other game, and the annually repeated attacks of the Sioux, and scarcity of timber, will undoubtedly determine the removal of these tribes (the Mandans, Gras Ventres and Rees) to a more favorable location for their pastoral (?) pursuits.

The agency is now situated on the right (east) bank of the Missouri, in the southeastern corner of their reservation, at the river edge of a level terrace of prairie land some four miles wide that extends in the form of a flat-iron to the bluffs that form the western edge of the high, rolling prairie land called "Coteau du Missouri" on the maps. In the bend of the river, within 20 rods of the water, on the high banks of soft rock gravel and ashes, stands the village containing about 2,000 souls, comprising all that is left of the four numerous and prosperous tribes of agricultural Indians found by Lewis and Clarke, when they ascended the river, in the beginning of the present century. At that time they had eight permanently inhabited towns, and several in which they lived temporarily. After the small pox epidemic of 1838 the remnant of the Ahnahaways joined the kindred tribe of Hidasta, or Gros Ventres, accepting the chief of the latter as their chief and they adopted their traditions, myths and ceremonies as their own. It is an interesting fact that these tribes lived together here in closest relationship, and yet preserve even to this day a distinct language for each, which seems to bear no impress of fusion by the lapse of time, through intimate associations by intermarriage, &c.

These tribes built themselves large dome shaped lodges, made of poles covered with earth, having a central orifice, which served the double purpose to let out the smoke and let in the light and it but poorly answered either. Besides their knowledge of agriculture and architecture they had many other useful arts which are still practical among them, all of them of native origin, such as pottery, basket work, horn spoons, and in my next I will try to give you a description of them in their daily life and inform you also how the parase "by the great horn spoons originated.

Very truly yours,

Practical Education of Young Women.

(From the Brooklyn Argus, Sept. 29.)

Our girls, according to the best hygienic and physiological authorities, are most irrationally educated They are crammed with grammatical, geographical and other kinds of knowledge, draped all over with accomplishments, and memorized nearly to death. But of what value is the most of this to the wife and mother? If we were to substitute for much of this training a fair knowledge of physiology, and the relation to the human system of certain kinds of food and its necessary variation with the changing seasons, we should turn out a far more thorough woman, and build up a far stronger, a healthier and a nobler race. It is therefore that we regard with pleasure the course of lectures at the Free Training School of New York, the first of which was delivered by Professor Pallis yesterday. The lectures are on "Common Sense Cookery;" and in the initial address, which was supplemented by a lesson at the kitchen-range, the Professor explained the nature of milk, fats, flesh, fish and sugar—how they should be mixed; afterwards and prepared and at what season each should be the prevailing diet, &c. Our present system of instruction gives us plenty of "ladies" and female scholars; but Professor Pallis proposes to give us a few wives and mothers—women who will not kill their children with irrational pampering, nor themselves and husbands with dyspepsia by ill-cooked, ill-timed and badly selected food.

A Desperate Fight for Life.

(Cincinnati Commercial, 6th.

William Gilster visited Longview Lunatic Asylum yesterday, and while out there had an experience that he is not likely to forget very soon. While walking over the grounds he was accosted by four of the inmates—mates—who asked him for tobacco. As he doesn't happen to be a chewer he was forced to reply that he had no tobacco. His answer aroused the ire of the lunatics, who immediately attacked him in a most vicious manner. Being a sturdy young man he fought them off and knocked two of them down. But there came speedily to the aid of the lunatics a force of allies in the shape of two lame stags. These beasts, having been the pets for a long time of the assailants of young Gilster, made at the latter with their horns, and for a while threatened to make his chances desperate. Gilster was in great danger for a while, the horns of one of the animals tearing his clothing. But he soon succeeded in catching the horns of one of the deer, and in holding on with a desperate grip. They dragged him some sixty feet, followed by two or three of the lunatics, who kicked him as the stags also dragged him over the walk. He was at last rescued, however.

The Tennessee Senatorship.

(Dr. Redfield's Letter to the Cincinnati Commercial.)

Johnson is putting forward his best foot for the Senatorship. There is not less than half a dozen other candidates, among them Governors Brown, Savage and Etheridge. The Republicans will have little voice in the selection of the Senator, as there will not likely be more than a dozen of them in the Legislature. Johnson's chances are not so flattering as to induce the belief that he can be elected. He is stronger than any other one candidate, but not stronger than all combined. His enemies will doubtless unite and "double-team" on him, as they did in 1870, before they will allow him to be elected. Now, as then it is anybody to beat Johnson. Minor differences will go down to accomplish that. Johnson's only hope is to be stronger in the Legislature than all the other candidates combined.

There are now three men upon the stump bidding for the Senate—Johnson, Brown and Savage. The principal stock in trade of Brown and Savage is the Civil Rights bill. Johnson does not have much to say under that head. His hobby is the national debt, and how to pay it, or rather how not to pay it.

Billingsiana.

Ignorance is the wet nurse of prejudice.

Wit without sense is a razor without a handle.

Half the discomfort of life is the result of getting tired of ourselves.

Benevolence is the cream on the milk of human kindness.

People of good sense are those whose opinions agree with ours.

Face all things; even adversity is polite to a man's face.

Passion always lowers a great man, but sometimes elevates a little one.

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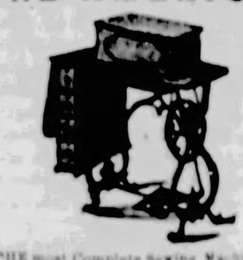
THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the World. The only SELF-THREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Wins where ever for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.
TOLEDO OFFICE 63 Madison St.
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DR. WILFORD
Chronic Diseases,
141 ST. CLAIR STREET.

NEW ARRANGEMENT!
STEBBINS'
NEW MAP OF OHIO,
—AND A—
Sectional Map of Northwestern Ohio!
PRICE, TWO DOLLARS.
We are prepared to furnish, post-paid, the above MAP and the WEEKLY BLADE, one year, for $3.00. MAP and LOCKE'S MAGAZINE, $2 50. MAP and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $2.25. The Map is pronounced by competent judges, the best ever issued of Ohio.
The importance of the additional Sectional Map of the Northwestern 16 Counties of Ohio, must recommend it particularly to the citizens of this portion of the State.
LOCKE & JONES.

153. One-Price. 153.
CASH
DRY GOODS HOUSE.
Pettee & Howe,
153 SUMMIT STREET.
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS
GRAND OPENING
—OF—
LYONS AND PARIS
Gros Grain & Cashmere Silks.
PETTEE & HOWE respectfully announce to the citizens of Toledo and vicinity, that they will make a Grand Opening of LYONS AND PARIS BLACK SILKS, embracing the Celebrated CASHEMERE ALEXANDER, CASHEMERE EGYPTIAN, CASHEMERE PARISIAN, being of the Best and Finest makes of Black Silks Imported into this Country, of which we are the
Exclusive Agents for this City.
We call your attention to the Superior Finish and Brilliant Lustre of these Goods which are now being sold by all the Leading Retail House in New York. These Silks retain their color perfectly until worn out, and DO NOT CRACK OR BREAK. We also wish to call your attention to our extensive stock of Foreign Dress Fabrics, embracing the latest Novelties from French, British and German Looms, together with the usual variety of American Dress Goods all of which we offer at Extremely Low Prices. One Price Only. Best kid Gloves in the City, $1.00 to $2.00 Pair. Call before purchasing.
School Furniture.
265 Summit St.
The Subscriber is Agent for
ANDREWS
Patent School Desks and Seats
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same.
J. V. MONTGOMERY,
STOVES AND RANGES
265 Summit Street - - TOLEDO

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF.

LUCAS COUNTY INFIRMARY FARM,
October 7th, 1874.

PROPOSALS will be received up to November 9th, 1874, for furnishing Lucas County Infirmary with (1500 lbs.) eight thousand pounds of good Beef Quarters, not to weigh less than (100 lbs.) one hundred pounds each. Beef to be delivered from November 20th to December 1st, 1874.

Seal up bids and direct them to Directors of Lucas County Infirmary, care of John Small, Superintendent.

By order of Directors,
C. A. CRANE, Managing Director.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Lucas County, Ohio, at their regular session in December, 1874, asking for the location of a County Road, commencing at the present southerly terminus of County Road No. 67, on the W. ½ S. W. ¼ of Section 31, T. 9, S. R. 7 E., and thence, South or nearly South across said Section 31 to the Dorr street road, so called; then commencing again at said Dorr street road about 30 rods East of the point where said road No. 67 continued str

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE, J. P. JONES,

LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1874.

Terms of Subscription.

POSTAGE FREE.

With the first of January, 1875, the new postal law will go into effect, requiring the payment of postage on all newspapers and periodicals *in advance* at the office of publication. To obviate all trouble and annoyance to subscribers, we have decided, on and after January 1st, 1875, to send *all our publications free of postage* at the rates given below. In cities, however, subscribers who wish to have their papers delivered by carrier will, of course, have to pay for that privilege at the office of delivery

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year..... 75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward ...65 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year.....$1.00

Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year.....$1.60

American Farm Journal and Blade, one year.....$2.35

Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year.....$2.60

Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year.....$3.25

THE WEEKLY BLADE

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year.....$2.00
Clubs of Five.....$1.75 each
" Ten or more..... 1.65 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

☞ The above rates are *free of postage.*

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES, not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COST OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address of paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name of your Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date of old subscription *expires.*

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

(PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements.....75 cents.
Special Notices.....85 "
Editorial or Business Notices.....$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch. The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 12 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts 50 per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2.

Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed (postage pre-paid):

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.75.

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.15.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4,00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

ST. NICHOLAS, price $3.00, and Blade, $4.00.

HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

THE GALAXY, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3.00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25, including Chromo "The Rescue."

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2.50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75, including one of the Steel Engravings "The Lion in Love," or "The Interrupted Reader."

THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

THE NURSERY, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.75.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1.50, and the BLADE both one year for $2.50.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $1.65.

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1.00, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.60.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.60.

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.75.

OLIVER OPTICS' BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3.00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1.50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.75.

LADY' OWN MAGAZINE, $3.00 and BLADE, $3.00.

LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and FARM JOURNAL, $2.00.

LADY'S OWN MAGAZINE and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY, $2.50.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $5.00.

HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE one year for $5.00.

HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

WESTERN RURAL, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.

HEARTH AND HOME, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.

ATKAL NEW YORKER, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.

WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.00.

BLADE, FARM JOURNAL and LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY $3.25.

☞ The above prices Cover Postage.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW commissions on subscriptions for the above named papers and long clubs, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

STEAM ON THE CANAL.

The Baxter steam canal boats, like Goldsmith Maid, do not seem to have reached their best time, since each new boat contains some improvement over its predecessors and makes the trip from Buffalo to New York in shorter time than has before been made by any boats upon the line. They can now make the trip in five days and eleven hours, or the round trip in eleven days and fourteen hours. This is about three days better time than the first boats built for the line can make. How much farther reduction can be made, remains to be seen. The line is very popular with shippers, and now has all the freight it can carry each way.

The BLADE for 1875.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

The TOLEDO BLADE has for many years enjoyed a reputation such as could be claimed by few other newspapers in the land. As a supporter of the great Republican party, it has ever been an earnest and consistent advocate of its principles; as an agricultural journal it has become the standard reading of the farmers throughout the West while as a family paper it is welcomed and read by men of all parties and all callings from Maine to Texas. It has aimed constantly to keep itself in sympathy with the people and the times, and has never failed to receive a cordial and generous support, for which its proprietors are sincerely grateful.

But realizing fully that only through constant progress can its high standard be maintained, the proprietors propose to spare no outlay of either capital or labor which may be needed to make the BLADE for 1875 not only superior to the BLADE of preceding years, but the best and the cheapest weekly paper in the United States. To this end, early in December, the BLADE will be enlarged two columns on each page, thus presenting a sheet of *seventy-two columns*, instead of fifty-six as at present, and making the largest weekly paper in the United States. At the same time it will be supplied with an entire outfit of new type, selected especially for the purpose, and so arranged as to give the clearest and most legible effect to the reading matter. To print this immense sheet, a mammoth four-cylinder press is now being made to order by Messrs. HOE & Co., and with this equipment, the mechanical execution of the BLADE for 1875 promises to be all that could be desired by the most exacting patron.

To keep pace with its typographical character, corresponding advancement will be made in the tone and quality of its reading matter. Especially will this improvement be markedly prominent in its news, political and literary departments. In a word, every portion of the paper will be thoroughly reorganized and reconstructed, and while its enlarged space will greatly increase the amount of really valuable matter contained in each issue, it is confidently expected that the improved arrangement will render the BLADE unequaled as a source of current information, and a record for future reference. The best literary talent of the country will be employed to write for its columns sketches of history, biography and travel, stories, poems and articles of a scientific and philosophical character, while the special features which have distinguished the paper in the past will still be kept prominent, and others will be added from time to time as the requirements of its readers may seem to demand. Particular attention will be paid to making the BLADE a leading commercial paper, and more extended space will be given to the current market quotations of live stock, lumber, grain, produce and other commodities of the great West.

Notwithstanding the proprietors of the BLADE, in making the changes and improvements herein noted are expending at the very start, *thirty thousand dollars*, they propose to keep the price of the paper substantially at the old figures. Their aim will be in the coming year to neglect nothing that talent and money can accomplish toward making the BLADE *the best paper published*, and to the accomplishment of this result they earnestly solicit the hearty co-operation of all the friends to whom they are so much indebted in the past, as well as of the thousands who may become their patrons in the future.

POSTAGE FREE.

As is probably known to many of our readers, the new postal law which takes effect January 1st, 1875, will require the postage of all newspapers and other periodicals to be paid *in advance* at the office of publication. This law will impose no little additional trouble upon publishers of magazines and newspapers, since under its operation it will be necessary for each publisher to assure himself that the postage on his publication been has paid before it can go through the mails to its destination. In order to relieve our subscribers of all annoyance from this source we propose on and after January 1st, 1875, to send all our publications *free of postage*, at the rates given at the head of this column. By referring to the table mentioned it will be seen that the changes made are very slight, and that the yearly subscription price of single copies of the BLADE, NATIONAL MONTHLY and FARM JOURNAL, will remain the same. In all cases the additional cost to the subscriber will be *less than one half* the regular rates of postage.

In order that we can thus pay the postage on each subscriber's paper or magazine without loss, we count on a large increase of our present subscription list, and we depend on our friends everywhere to see that we are not disappointed. Remember that by sending us the amount placed opposite the BLADE, MONTHLY or FARM JOURNAL in the above column, you will receive that publication one year free of postage.

☞ ALL THE BLADE publications free of postage after January 1st, 1875. Now is the time to make up clubs for the coming year.

THE WEEK.

Among his other reforms the Postmaster General is about to reorganize the special agency branch of the postoffice department. After that he proposes to make a careful investigation into the running expenses of various offices throughout the country.—The Secretary of War will recommend arming the regular troops of the United States with the Springfield breechloading rifle.—At Washington on the 16th inst., the bar of the United States Supreme Court adopted resolutions of condolence upon the death of Judge BENJAMIN ROBINS CURTIS, and they were ordered spread upon the records.—Estimates for the new fiscal year, prepared at the various departments have been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. They will foot up something less than the estimates of last year, but somewhat more than the actual appropriations made by Congress. It has been the custom heretofore for the departments to estimate for appropriations sufficient to cover the probable expenses, and let Congress do the cutting down. This year, however, the estimates will approximate the actual appropriations of last year. The estimates of last season amounted to $170,677,399.61, and the appropriations to $152,800 995.20, making a reduction on of $17,876,404.41.

CHAS. A. DANA, editor of the New York *Sun*, having been tendered a nomination for Mayor by the Industrial party, has declined the honor.—The sessions of the National Protestant Episcopal Convention have been continued during the week at New York. Many of the sessions were secret, and the proceedings generally were of interest only to the members of that particular denomination.—The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund held a meeting last week in New York, in which they state that after careful examination, they are led to conclude that compulsory legislation by Congress in favor of mixed schools, as a system of public education, will be most pernicious to the interests of education in communities to be affected by it, and that the colored population will suffer greatly by this disastrous influence. The report accounts for the distribution of about $150,000 in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and West Virginia, and speaks of the deep-seated aversion to taxation as the great obstacle to be overcome in maintaining schools.

The Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, held at Springfield, Ills., Oct. 14th and 15th, was an occasion of marked interest and attended by a large number of men, distinguished in civil and military life. LARKINS' statue of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 15th. An eloquent tribute to the deceased statesman was made by Hon. R. J. OGLESBY, of Illinois, and a brief address afterward delivered by President GRANT, who took part in the ceremonies.—The managers of the Western Railway Bureau met at Chicago Oct. 14th, and adopted several important changes in previous regulations, among others providing for extra charges on all baggage over one hundred pounds, abolishing commissions to all inside ticket agencies Nov. 1st, and agreeing not to accept hereafter tickets sold by steamship Companies at less than full rates.—The Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad announce the the sale in New York of the second million of the seven-thirty bonds. The Trustees promise to have the entire line graded ready for the cars within twenty months.

Lieut. FRED. D. GRANT, son of the President, was married at Chicago on the 20th to Miss IDA HONORE, daughter of a wealthy Chicago merchant. The ceremonies were attended by the President and his family and numerous distinguished guests, and created a decided sensation.

Advices from the South note that recent frosts have seriously injured the cotton bolls that were still exposed to the weather, and checked the further growth of the plants.—Additional arrests for White League outrages are still being made in various parts of the South, but affairs there are in a comparative state of quiet.

Our readers are referred to our telegraphic summary for further intelligence both domestic and foreign.

HARD TIMES AND HIGH PRICES.

This country has had one year's experience in currency stagnation, business prostration, and general lack of prosperity. Strange as it may seem, at first thought, prices, as a rule, have been maintained in all departments of trade. The poor man can live no cheaper now than he could before the panic. In some instances, employers have demanded cheap labor, but this cannot be succeeded to without positive suffering on the part of laboring men, unless the cost of living can be reduced. The place to commence the reduction of wages is not with the laboring men. You must first make it possible for them to live at reduced wages, and then talk to them about a reduction. If the laboring man can live twenty per cent. cheaper than now, he can afford to have his wages reduced twenty per cent. But while he is compelled to pay present prices, he must have present wages. He cannot afford, nor should he be asked, to work for wages which will not support him reasonably well.

It will, upon reflection, be obvious to every one that about the last thing which should be affected by a general reduction of prices, is labor. This being true, how can low prices be secured? We have had the experience of one year, when all have felt that a crash was imminent, but it has not occurred. Prices are to-day up to the standard maintained prior to the panic. The man who has houses to rent, finding no reduction in his insurance and taxes, and no reduction in the value of money, cannot make a fair per cent. on his investment without keeping his rent rates fully up to what they were prior to the panic. The merchant, finding no reduction in his rents and other expenses, cannot make his ends meet without keeping up the price of his goods; and so all branches of trade are affected, and in no instances can a single branch afford to lower the standard of prices. If all were to come down together, then none would suffer, but without such uniform action on the part of the people, it is impossible to see how a reduction can take place. Consumers foot all the bills, of course. High rates of insurance and high taxes make high rents, and high rents make dear goods and groceries; and the consumer must pay extra rates to cover extra expense on the part of the landlord or tenant. The farmer cannot afford to raise breadstuffs below present ruling rates, because his goods and groceries, his taxes and insurance, and the wages he must pay for help, are so high that he would lose money at less figures. The mechanic must, therefore, pay high rates for breadstuffs, and for everything else necessary for his health and comfort, and of course, he must have good wages and consequent good prices for the products of his labor.

It has been a favorite theory with the advocates of currency contraction, that prices should come down, which would enable the same amount of business to be transacted with a smaller amount of currency. There is no doubt about the truth of that proposition; but there is room for very serious doubt as to the correctness of such a policy. It must be apparent, from what we have already stated, that there can be no reduction of prices without very great disaster to business, and since there is a general disposition, in all such cases, to commence pruning where the most damaging results follow, we must infer that in any attempt to reduce prices, in order to meet the exigencies arising from a contraction of the currency, the great mass of employes must suffer most. This being true, why seek to cut down prices merely to gratify the whims of that class of political economists who think the less currency the people have, the better they are off? Why not provide a sufficient volume of currency to transact the business of the country at the present standard of prices? Why pursue a policy which must prove disastrous to the class of people least able to bear it, merely to gratify peculiar views respecting money and the amount of currency best adapted to the wants of the people? It is quite plain to our mind that the volume of currency should be regulated by the law of supply and demand. Any other currency theory must involve very great oppression to the poorer classes of society, a result which should be guarded against.

THE CASE OF DR. JENNER.

From the fragments of testimony which have reached the public through the closed doors of the committee employed in the investigation of charges against Dr. JENNER, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, it must be confessed that the Doctor has been indulging his affectionate nature rather freely, to use no harsher expression. The Cincinnati *Gazette's* correspondent gives the following as the closing testimony in behalf of the prosecution:

Miss ——, one of the cottage matrons, testified she saw Dr. Jenner caress one of the large girl inmates of the Home on the cars coming from Dayton, May 30, and that the girl went to sleep in his arms.

Mrs. ——, another cottage matron, never saw anything in the Doctor's conduct which she deemed improper.

One of the larger girls with whom it had been reported the Doctor had behaved very badly, was put upon the stand, and she testified that Dr. Jenner had put his arms about her and kissed her, but she denied that he had ever attempted any liberties with her person, and persisted in the denial in every form the question could be put. The Doctor took herself and another girl driving one evening. They went over to Xenia and drove back by another road, returning before the whistle at the Home sounded the hour for retiring. She and the other girl, she testified, remained together the entire time they were gone. This latter fact was brought out on cross-examination, and counsel for defense also asked the girl if Mrs. ——, one of the discharged matrons, had not told her to testify to certain things against the Doctor. Mrs. —— had, however, only told the girl to tell all she knew.

Another witness, one of the larger girls, testified that once in the office the Doctor had laid his hand upon and pressed his head against her breast. It was not done in secret, as Mrs. ——, the matron, had ordered her to come away from the Doctor.

Cross-examined.—She said Mrs. ——, one of the discharged matrons, had told her to testify, and so had Miss ——, one of the teachers, and the latter had told her to tell the truth.

Another girl testified that once while the Doctor was sitting in a chair, and she was standing by him, he had placed his hand improperly on her person, but she did not know if it were under her clothes or not. She had often put her arms around him, as did the other girls. They had, she said, done just the same with Dr. Griswold. Dr. Jenner had always given her good advice.

Some testimony was introduced to corroborate the story of one of the girls, who stated that she had locked through the key hole of one of the cottage doors late at night and saw Dr. J. caressing the cottage matron.

Miss ——, one of the teachers, testified she had seen the girl inmates caressed in a way she regarded as imprudent, but not immoral.

Mrs. ——, one of the discharged matrons, saw the Doctor embrace one of the larger girls of the institution as the latter was setting out for home at the beginning of the long vacation, in such a way that she (witness) could not endure it, and said to herself, "Oh!" while a cold chill ran through her. She also testified as to some girl being sent away from the Home a couple of weeks ago for no reason that had yet been assigned.

The defense claim that this testimony is all fiction—that it arises from grievances occasioned by the discharge of some of the employes, etc. While it is admitted that the Dr. has been somewhat addicted to the habit of embracing and kissing the lady employes, it is claimed that these practices had their origin in his fatherly affection for the girls so embraced and kissed. It is rather a bad "kettle of fish," at best.

☞ Back numbers of the AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL are nearly exhausted. If you propose to avail yourself of the great offer of *fifteen months* for twenty-five cents, you should send in your name at once. Another week, and it may be too late.

☞ READ THE ARTICLE on "Adulterated and Imperfect Goods," in LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for November. It is written by a merchant long familiar with the wholesale and retail trade, and furnishes much information that will prove at once novel and interesting.

☞ ATTENTION is called to the revised clubbing list which we publish in the first column of this paper, and also to our new postal arrangements in the same connection.

HIGH STANDARD OF POLITICAL ACTION.

The Wausson *Republican* comes to us with the following inquiry marked:

Does the Toledo BLADE want to try its hand again?

The principal proprietor and editor of the *Republican* is Congressman SHERWOOD'S brother. The point to the inquiry made by his brother, if there is any point to it, is that the BLADE'S exposure of the Congressman caused the defeat of that gentleman in Convention; therefore, the man nominated was defeated by the friends of the member of Congress. In other words; because the BLADE'S exposures resulted in the defeat of SHERWOOD, therefore SHERWOOD'S friends voted for HURD, and now glory in the defeat of the Republican nominee. The *Republican* makes a mistake in exposing its gratification at the defeat of PRATT. It exposes the feelings of others when it exults over such a result. But, really, is that not high-toned political sentiment which says: "I am a Republican if the Republican party will nominate my brother for Congress; but if any other person receives the nomination from the party, then I am a Democrat!" But the peculiar relations existing between the *Republican* and Representative SHERWOOD, justifies the assumption that the inquiry above quoted was not published without his knowledge, and that it reflects his standard of political morals. His course during the entire campaign is entirely consistent with the spirit of the above question, and did the BLADE need any further endorsement than it received at the hands of the Congressional Convention, it might refer to the developments made during the campaign for the justification of its course in causing the defeat of SHERWOOD and his lackeys.

THE JUDGESHIP.

The Democratic members of the Bar of this city met last week and agreed to recommend the appointment of J. K. FRENCH, Esq., to fill the vacancy on the Common Pleas Bench occasioned by the resignation of Judge SENEY. Democratic politicians are not disposed to acquiesce in the action of the Democratic members of the Bar. FRENCH has not been a very hard worker for his party—is not a man who wrestles with politics—and don't usually "mix" very much with ward politicians. In short, he is not a member of the Connaught Ring, so his appointment by the Governor is temporarily blocked, at least. Politicians want to make the most of a little job of that kind, and they are not slow to see how it may be possible to divide this crumb. In short, there is said to be a move on foot for the appointment of Judge POTTER, which would make a vacancy in the Senate to be filled by somebody. It is currently reported on the streets that the programme is to give POTTER the vacant Judgeship and STEEDMAN the vacant Senatorship. The leader in this morning's *Democrat and Herald* tends to confirm this rumor, since it was evidently designed to impress Democrats with the belief that the author knows just what is "the duty of the Legislature." From present appearances, FRENCH and his Bar backers will stand little chance in a fight where they are pitted against ward politicians.

☞ The best crop of corn ever raised in this section of the State is the one now going into the cribs. A large yield was expected, but the ears are larger, and the grain better than anticipated. Farmers smile as they look upon the huge golden ears, with kernels large and plump.

INDIANA POLITICS.

The Democrats in the neighboring State of Indiana are claiming a majority of 15,000, in the recent election. The probabilities are that the official figures will not fall a great way below this amount. In the present Congress, the Indiana delegation stands ten Republicans to three Democrats; in the next one it will probably stand eight Democrats to five Republicans, a Democratic gain of five. It is claimed that the Independents who figured largely in the recent canvass will hold the balance of power in both houses of the Indiana Legislature, through this proposition is yet to be demonstrated. The following is a list of Indiana Congressmen elected according to the latest returns:

Dist.	Democrats.	Republicans.
1—	Benoni S. Fuller,	
2—	Jas. D. Williams,	
3—	Michael C. Kerr.	
4—	J. D. New.	
5—	W. S. Holman,	
6—		Milton S. Robinson,
7—	Frank Landers,	
8—		Morton C. Hunter.
9—		D. J. Cason,
10—	W. S. Haymond.	
11—		J. L. Evans.
12—	A. H. Hamilton,	
13—		J. H. Baker.

LETTER FROM OBERLIN.

Lecture by Dio Lewis—Our Girls—"That Boy," by Dr. Vincent.

Last Monday night, (Oct. 12th,) Dio Lewis lectured at the First Church on "Our Girls." His audience was large, but went away disappointed in the lecture. In the first place the subject, "Our Girls," was not at all suggestive of his discourse, the first part of which bore so little connection with the last as to lead many to think that the subject had been changed from "Our Girls to "Our Nerves." When he did begin to talk of his subject he did so by complimenting "Our Girls" on their beauty, and finished up by ridiculing their dress in such a manner as to arouse the indignation of the female portion of his audience.

There were no finely rounded sentences in the whole lecture, while there were many errors in grammar and composition. Indeed, the success, if success it may be called, depended more upon the grimaces, gestures and imitative powers of the lecturer, than upon any real merit of the lecture.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 15, Dr. Vincent of New York, lectured on "That Boy." His lecture was very interesting and put his audience in a far better humor with "That Boy" than they had ever been in before. His description of *the boy of the period*, from boy-hood to man-hood, together with his eloquence, wit and fine delivery, won for Dr. Vincent many warm friends, who will gladly welcome him back to Oberlin, whenever he may come. DAME DURDEN.

OBERLIN, Oct. 19, 1874.

RELIGIOUS.—The Ministerial Association of the Christian Church hold a three days session in the Richfield Christian Church, Lucas county, commencing Wednesday, October 21st. The object of this association is mutual improvement, and its doors are open to clergymen of all denominations who choose to attend and participate in its proceedings.

OHIO AND INDIANA.

Facts and Figures—What Other Years may bring Forth, Judging from the Past.

From the Detroit Post.

The Democrats will, of course, make the most of their success in Ohio and Indiana; but their exultation will have little effect upon the facts of the case. If they boast, and crow, and chirrup over unsubstantial victories they are the losers and the deceived after all. Their noise may be annoying to their opponents, but unless there is grave and good reason for it, they are only fooling *themselves*. That it is not an extraordinary victory in either State may readily be seen by examining the past vote of these two States. The following are the majorities in Ohio for the last fifteen years:

	Rep.	Dem.
1861	55,309	
1862		2,577
1863	101,099	
1864	54,753	
1865	22,064	
1866	42,696	
1867	2,983	
1868	17,833	
1868	41,428 Pres.	
1869	7,518	
1870	19,831	
1871	16,081	
1872	12,104	
1872	34,298 Pres.	
1873		817 plurality.
1874		10,000

The Republicans have lost during this election to the minor offices on the State ticket less than 10,000 votes since last year. They have lost 22,000 of the votes for the same officers in 1872, and 44,000 of the votes for President in 1872. This change, however, in the large vote of Ohio, amounting when full to over half a million, is not uncommon, while the percentage is very small. As will be seen by the table, the Republicans lost 60,000 votes in 1863, and gained 106,000 in 1863. They lost 59,000 in 1864; 25,000 more in 1865; gained 13,000 in 1866, lost 40,000 in 1867; gained 15,000 in 1868 on the vote for President; lost 35,000 in 1869; gained 6,000 in 1870; and 2,500 more in 1871; lost 4,000 on Secretary of State and gained 18,000 on President in 1872; and lost both in 1873.

The variation this year is not so violent as it has been in previous years, and is too common to call for much surprise.

In the same fifteen years there have been changes as violent but not as frequent in the Congressional delegation as in the general tickets. This will be observed in the following figures:

Congress.	Rep.	Dem.
36th	15	6
37th	12	8
38th	5	14
39th	17	2
40th	16	3
41st	14	5
42d	13	7
43d	7	13

The changes in the character of the delegation to the 38th Congress from that of the 37th, and back again to that of the 39th is even more marked than the one which now fills the Democrats with so much enthusiasm.

Let us look at the record of Indiana majorities since 1863:

	Rep.	Dem.
1863	5,958	
1862		9,513
1864	20,884	
1865	14,202	
1866	961	
1868	9,572 Pres.	
1870		2,568
1872		1,337
1872	21,092 Pres.	
1874		15,000

The Republicans have lost during their last two years little over 15,000 votes, comparing the State tickets. When Hendricks (Dem.) was elected Governor in 1872 by 1,337 majority, Grant received 21,092 majority the following month. Such a change was more remarkable than anything the Democrats can boast of in the present results. In 1862 the Republicans lost over 15,000 votes; in 1864 they gained over 30,000. In 1866 they lost 6,500 votes; in 1868 over 13,000 more on the State ticket and 11,000 on Presidential; in 1870 they lost 11,000 more; in 1872 they gained 1,200 on the State ticket, and 12,000 on the Presidential.

An examination of the variations in the Congressional elections indicate a slight shifting of majorities rather than a radical revolution of opinion:

	Rep.	Dem.
36th	8	3
37th	7	4
38th	4	7
39th	8	3
40th	8	3
41st	7	4
42d	6	5
43d	9	4
44th	5	8

There is a marked and violent change, it will be noticed, in the delegations to the 37th, 38th and 39th Congresses, and decided changes in the 40th and 43d Congresses, inclusive. The results of the present elections will contribute to the number of fluctiations rather than to the Democratic assumption that their strength is increasing and that of the Republicans diminishing.

The Democrats are welcome to all the comfort they can extract from their victories. It results only in making them extravagant in speech and reckless in conduct, and so insures their objection to Republican majorities again. They already begin to talk of convulsing the commercial interests of the country by destroying the national banking system and introducing wild cat banking. They will injure the credit of the country by their schemes of repudiation and their war against the financial stability of the nation. But after doing all possible harm they will be under again, and will wonder what has become of their grand victories and the expected overthrow of their opponents.

MICHIGAN MASTODON.

A Primeval Inhabitant of this Neck of Woods.

The Adrian *Press* says of the remains of the mastodon, which were recently found in Seneca township, near that city:

From investigations made by the Rev. Dr. Jacokes, the conclusion has been reached that the animal was about ten feet in height and 15 feet in length. The absence of a portion of the skeleton, however, prevented forming an accurate opinion of the size and general form of the animal. The tusks are described as about 8 inches in diameter, 24 inches in circumference, and 10 feet in length. The ribs are five feet long and considerably curved. A portion of a shoulder blade or scapula is about two feet long and weighs 34 pounds. The bones of the legs and arms were not found, and as those discovered were found in the bed of a creek, it is probable that the remainder of the skeleton was carried away with the action of the water, which is very much to be regretted, as the whole would have been a very interesting prize. Enough remains, however, to afford a picture for the imagination to dwell upon, and some idea may be gathered with reference to the huge animals that roamed among the forests of America, in the now far remote years which are deeply buried beneath accumulated centuries.

FIRES.

The Woods out Dorr Street in Flames—Farmers Become Firemen—Slight Fire on Dorr Street.

The dry weather we are now having is a source of anxiety to those who have any property that can be swept away by fire. For the past week, the woods near the Detroit Railroad, out Dorr street, have been on fire, and unless some rain falls before long, it is thought that the loss of property and even life may be very great.

Saturday and Sunday, the farmers in the vicinity of the prairie and garden lands, about six miles beyond Brown's Addition, were out in a body fighting the flames, which were rapidly nearing their homes. By building other fires, they succeeded in saving their homes, but huge quantities of farm products and acres of timber have been devastated.

To-day about half past twelve an alarm sounded from box 56, corner of Lewis and Dorr streets. Engine No. 2 immediately went out and found that the conflagration in that vicinity was on fire, and that the flames had connected to a small unoccupied house. A general alarm was then sounded and all the engines turned out.

As they were getting this fire under control, flames were seen bursting from the long frame house on Dorr street, owned and occupied by Miss Sue Mays. Some of the engines were detailed to go to that place, and at half past one o'clock they succeeded in extinguishing the fire, after it partly burned the rear, which was used for a kitchen.

The origin of the fires in the woods is not known. In Miss Mays' house it came from a defective chimney. The loss will amount to about $300, which is fully covered by insurance.

DEDICATION POEM.

BY JAMES JUDSON LORD.

We present below the full text of the poem read by Richard Edwards, LL.D., at the unveiling of the Statue of Abraham Lincoln, on the National Lincoln Monument, Springfield, Ill., Thursday, October 15, 1874.

We build not here a temple or a shrine,
Nor hero-fane to demigods divine;
Nor to the clouds a superstructure rear
For man's ambition or for servile fear.
Nor to the Dust, but to the deeds alone
A grateful people raise th' historic stone;
For where a patriot lived, or hero fell,
The daisied turf would mark the spot as well.

What though the Pyramids, with apex high,
Like Alpine peaks, cleave Egypt's rainless sky,
And cast grim shadows o'er a desert land
For ever blighted by oppression's hand?
No patriot zeal their deep foundations laid—
No freeman's hand their darkened chambers made—
No public weal inspired the heart with love,
To see their summits towering high above.
The ruling Pharaoh, proud and gore-stained,
With vain ambitions never yet attained;—
With brow encloaded as his marble throne,*
And heart unyielding as his building stone;—
Sought with the scourge to make mankind his slaves,
And heaven's free sunlight darker than their graves.
His but to will, and theirs to yield and feel,
Like vermin'd dust beneath his iron heel;—
Denies all mercy, and all right offends,
Till on his head th' avenging Plague descends.

Historic Justice bids the nations know
That through each land of slaves a Nile of blood shall flow:
And Vendome Columns on a people thrust,
Are, by the people, level'd with the dust.

Nor stone, nor bronze, can fit memorials yield
For deeds of valor on the bloody field.
'Neath war's dark cloud, the sturdy volunteer,
By freedom taught his country to revere,
Bids home and friends a hasty, sad adieu,
And treads where dangers all his steps pursue;
Finds cold and famine on his dauntless way,
And with mute patience brooks the long delay,
Or hears the trumpet, or the thrilling drum
Peals the long roll that calls: "They come! they come!"
Then to the front with battling hosts he flies,
And lives to triumph, or for freedom dies.

Thund'ring amain along the rocky strand,
The Ocean claims her honors with the Land.
Loud on the gale she chimes her wild refrain,
Or with low murmur wails her heroes slain!
In gory hulks, with splinter'd mast and spar,
Rocks on her stormy breast the valiant Tar—
Lashed to the mast he gives the high command,†
Or midst the fight sinks with the Cumberland ‡
Beloved banner of the azure sky,
Thy rightful home where'er thy eagles fly:
On thy blue field the stars of heav'n descend,
And to our day a purer lustre lend.
O, Righteous God! who guard'st the right alway,
And bade Thy peace to come, "and come to stay;"
And while war's deluge fill'd the land with blood,
With bow of promise arch'd the crimson flood,—
From fratricidal strife our banner screen,
And let it float henceforth in skies serene.

Yet unning art shall here her triumphs bring
And laurel'd bards their coolest anthems sing.
Here honor'd age shall bare its wintry brow,
And youth to freedom make a Spartan vow.
Here ripen'd manhood from its walks profound,
Shall come and halt, as if on hallow'd ground.
Here shall the urn with fragrant wreaths be drest,
By tender hands the flow'ry tributes prest:
And wending westward, from oppressions far,
Shall pilgrims come led by our freedom star;
While bending lowly, as o'er friendly pall,
The silent tear from ebon cheeks shall fall.
Sterile and vain the tributes which we pay—
It is the Past that consecrates to-day
The spot where rests one of the noble few
Who saw the right, and dared the right to do.
True to himself and to his fellow men,
While at it hand he moved the potent pen,
Whose inky stream did, like the Red sea's flow
Such bondage break and such a host overthrow?
The simple parchment on its fleeting page
Bespeaks the import of the better age—
When man, for man, no more shall forge the chain,
Nor armies tread the shore, nor navies plow the main.
Then shall this boon to human freedom given
Be fitly deem'd a sacred gift of heaven—
Though of the earth, it is no less divine—
Founded on truth it will forever shine,
Reflecting rays from heaven's unchanging plan—
The law of right and brotherhood of man.

*Egyptian marble is clouded, or variegated.
†Lashed to the mast.—Commodore Farragut—battle Mobile Bay.
‡Frigate Cumberland sunk by Rebel Ram Merrimack; the crew continued to fight till the ship went down.

"And come to stay." Mr. Lincoln's letter to Hon. J. C. Conkling, August 26 1863.

☞ OUR THREE publications, after January 1st, will be sent one year to any address for $3.25, *postage free.* The past year, our subscribers will remember, the postage on our three publications amounted to forty cents a year.

☞ Governor Thomas E. Bramlette, manager of the Gift-Concerts in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, of Louisville, in that State, will do us a favor not to tempt us more with advertisements of that institution. The laws of the State forbid the publication of such advertisements, and do not discriminate between one of this kind, which is honest and for a good purpose, and shyster concerns. We know that some one will, on the 30th of November next, bag $250,000, and others smaller sums, and that the money will be promptly paid, as has been the case in the four preceding ones; but the law will not allow us to publish their advertisements. Keep them away from us.

☞ "Tom Simmon's Fiance," is the name of a new California story from the pen of Mrs. MARY T. MOTT

PREPAID POSTAGE.

The New Postal Law—All Newspapers and Periodicals to be Prepaid at Mailing Office.

On the fifth of January next, the new postal law goes into effect, and it will operate such radical changes that it is well to have its provisions studied up thoroughly in advance. Its essential features are the prepayment of the postage on all newspapers circulated outside the county in which they are published; and that such payment must be made according to their weight in bulk, at the mailing office.

Those who enacted the law had the easiest job. The act became a law, was sent to the Postmaster General, and to him was left the task of inventing the mode and provisions of executing the same. General E. W. BARBER, Third Assistant Postmaster General, had the subject referred to him, and in connection with his chief clerk, Mr. HAZON, solved the knotty problem by working out a plan based upon a compilation of multiples, by which sums ranging from two cents to sixty dollars can be prepaid by stamps, and on no occasion with more than five stamps, which are to be attached to the stub of a receipt book kept in the mailing office, and which is a duplicate of the receipt given to the publisher or news agent.

The new stamps which are now being printed by the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, are a neat specimen of workmanship; in size, one and a quarter by one inch in measurement. The vignette of each represents a small statuesque. The stamps of the denomination of 2 cents to 10 cents have the same figure, border and color. Those of the denominations from 12 cents to 90 cents have the same vignette and tint. From $1 92 the denominations are $4, $6, $9, $12, $24, $36, $48 and $60, each having a different border, figure and color. On the top of each stamp, in either corner, is printed the value in figures, underneath the same in letters. On the left hand side appears the word "Newspapers," and on the right "Periodicals." On the bottom appears the denomination in letters. The center of the stamp is the vignette.

The annexed report of Gen. BARBER, which has been approved and adopted by Postmaster-General JEWEL, will explain itself more fully:

Hon. Marshall Jewell, Postmaster General:

SIR:—In pursuance of verbal instructions, we have the honor to report that we visited New York City on the 7th, 8th and 9th inst. for the purpose of inquiring into the best method of carrying out so much of the act of June 23, 1874, as requires the prepayment of postage on newspapers and periodical publications on and after January 1 next. By the terms of the act, postage on newspapers and periodical publications mailed from a known office of publication or news agency, and addressed to regular subscribers or news agents, is to be charged at two (2) cents per pound if issued weekly or oftener, and at three (3) cents per pound if issued less frequently than once a week. The matter is to be weighed in bulk, and the postage paid with adhesive stamps to be specially provided for the purpose. While the act finally leaves the manner of applying the stamps discretionary with the Department, it nevertheless points out three distinct methods for their use. The first and second of these, providing that the stamps may be "affixed to such matter or to the sack containing the same" are regarded as impracticable. To affix the stamps to the matter itself to go through the mails as evidence of prepayment, would require almost an infinity of denominations, the most of them in fractional parts of a cent, as it not unfrequently happens that only a single number of a publication is sent to a particular point of destination.

Besides, as the law allows the publisher to pay for his matter in bulk, the labor of separating it and affixing the stamps to each piece or parcel would fall upon the postmaster at the mailing office—a hardship equaled only by that imposed upon the publisher by the delay it would involve.

Neither could there be any good end served by affixing the stamps to the sack, which usually goes no further than the mailing office, when the matter is distributed to go, it may be, to hundreds of different points.

The only plan then remaining of the three suggested is the one permitting the stamps to be affixed to a "memorandum of mailing," and here, we believe, lies the true solution of the question.

The foundation of this plan is a common receipt book, with a form of receipt as follows:

No.—	$ cts.	No.—
[Date] ——187		Postoffice ——, [Date] ——187
Name of publication or ———		Received of —— —— dollars and —— cents on postage
Of News Agent—		—— pounds of the —— —— at —— cents per pound.
Number of pounds		
Rate per pound —— cents.		Postmaster.
Amount of postage—		NOTE.—The publishers or news agent will please preserve this receipt.
[Here affix stamp]		

The above will need but little explanation. The book is to be kept in the Postoffice, and when a consignment is received from a publisher or news agent, the receipt is to be filled out and given him upon the payment of the required amount of postage.

The stub also properly filled out and stamped, will serve as a record of the transaction. The advantages of fixing the stamp to the stub instead of the receipt will be manifest. Not only will the canceled stamps remaining in the Postoffice be in themselves evidences of the good faith of the Postmaster, but their retention there will prevent outside parties from attempting their re-use.

As a more effectual means of cancellation it is recommended that the stamps be perforated with a punch instead of defaced with ink, as in the ordinary method.

To avoid multiplicity of denominations the stamps will have to be used to a large extent in combination; but it is not deemed expedient to employ more than five stamps to make up any particular amount of postage that may be required. After a careful examination twenty-four denominations were selected as likely to prove most convenient for all purposes, to wit: 2c, 3c, 4c, 6c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12c, 24c, 30c, 60c, 72c, 90c, $1.92, $3, $6, $9, $12, $24, $36, $48, $60.

It will be noted that from 12 cents upward all the denominations are multiples of both the two and three cent rates.

We have arranged and append to this report a table showing how to provide for any amount of matter from one (1) pound to two thousand (2,000), by the use of not more than five denominations.

The stamps will be charged to Postmasters, and accounted for to the Auditor, the same as the ordinary stamps.

It is proposed, however, for the information of the Department, to require Postmasters to render quarterly to this office a statement in the following form:

NO. —.

STATEMENT OF POSTAGE COLLECTED ON NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS MAILED AT THE POSTOFFICE AT —— DURING THE QUARTER ENDING ——, 187—.

Name of Publisher or News Agent.	Name of Publication.	No. of Pounds	Rate ₱ lb.	Am't
Total				

Postmaster.

NOTE.—If a news agent, simply his name need be given, leaving the adjoining column in blank; but if a publisher, then the name of the publication should be added.

A statement of this character will prove of great service in keeping the Department advised as to the extent and character of publication, and in facilitating investigations into cases of supposed fraud, if not actually prompting such investigations.

It will be necessary to go further into the detail of the plan, much of it being necessarily a matter of regulation between the postmaster and his employes.

It is proper to say that the plan was warmly approved by Postmaster James of New York, to whom we are indebted for valuable suggestions with reference thereto.

Now as to the preparation of the stamps, concerning which we were also directed to inquire. Your telegram, wending us to Washington, arrested the investigation we had but just entered into upon the subject. From what we learned, however, we are satisfied there is not a moment to spare if the stamps would be in hand for use on Jan. 1.

Mr. Stewart, President of the Continental Bank Note Company, who manufactures all the postage stamps now issued, stated that if undertaken immediately, it would require the utmost effort the new stamps ready for distribution on the 1st of December; that is, if the work is to be of such a character as to afford proper security to the Government. While the designs have not been definitely determined upon, it is certain that they should be varied and distinctive, and executed in the very best style, otherwise they will furnish a strong incentive ro alterations and counterfeits. Mr. Stewart promised to prepare and forward specimens of what he considered to be appropriate designs, but as yet they have not come to hand. Our unexpected return prevented us from carrying out our intention of consulting other bank note companies in the matter.

Persuaded that enough has been said to show the necessity of prompt action, we refrain from adding anything further on the subject. In concluding this report, we deem it proper to call your attention to the fact that the execution of the new law will require postmasters at publication offices, or a portion of them at least, to be supplied with platform scales for weighing large quantities of matter. At present the Department furnishes no scales with capacity to weigh more than four pounds.

WOOD COUNTY TEACHERS.

Meeting of the Teachers' Institute at Bowling Green—Exercises for Thursday, Friday and Saturday—Spelling Contest—Essays, Lectures, etc.—Close of the Session.

On Thursday, the 15th inst., a much larger number of teachers were present, so that we count nearly ninety in attendance. The lessons of the Institute were varied that afternoon by a spelling exercise of fifty words, selected and pronounced by Profs. Taylor and Mitchell, and to be *written* by each of the teachers present. A prize was offered to each of the two best spellers—Worcester's Dictionary to the first, and a year's subscription to the *Educational Monthly* to the second.—The first prize was awarded to Mrs. E. E. Barton, assistant teacher in the Perrysburg High School, and the second to Miss Nettie Ross, teacher of the Secondary School in Perrysburg. The exercises excited a great deal of interest.

On Thursday evening we listened to a lecture by Prof. Mitchell, on the subject, "Effects of teaching on the teachers themselves."

1. One of the reflex influences of his calling on the teacher himself, is dogmatism—intolerance of contradiction—impatience of opposition.

2. The teacher comes to look at things at short range—to regard the details of things—to look at things in their minutiæ; in other words, he becomes a microscopist.

3. The tendency of our profession is to narrow our field of culture; so that there is some truth in the railing accusation that "teachers know little or nothing outside of their own profession."

The remedy for these evils is a broader culture, more thorough information on a greater variety of subjects, and that we should go freely into society, and meet frequently our equals on equal terms.

After the ordinary routine of exercises on Friday, Prof. Olney closed the day with a lecture on the subject of "Glaciers," said by those who were permitted to hear him to have been very scientific and deeply interesting; but as your correspondent was not present on that occasion, he can give you no synopsis of it.

The regular exercises of the Institute were closed with a series of resolutions embracing the following points:

1. Expressing regret that so many of the teachers of the county are absent from this Institute, and urging on them the importance of attendance in the coming annual sessions of the Institute.

2. Expressing opinions favorable to the making of the history and Constitution and government of the United States; and of Physiology a part of common school education, and a knowledge of these branches obligatory on teachers, as a condition of receiving a certificate.

3. Urging upon our Board of County Examiners to do whatever may lay in their power to raise the standard of the teaching profession in our county.

4. Expressing a high appreciation of the instructions of Professors Mitchell and Olney, and a zealous purpose to put in practice, so far as may be, their excellent teachings in our daily school life.

The County Examiners are holding an examination to-day—about ninety teachers present. What per cent. of them will get certificates cannot be told at this stage of the examinations. T.

Bowling Green, Oct. 16, 1874.

A QUEER FISH.

A New Sort of Inhabitant of the Lakes.

A correspondent of the Sandusky *Register* gives this description of a singular specimen of the finny tribe, which was brought to land in a net at Vermilion, recently, and which excites the curiosity of all the fishermen in those parts:

Its extreme length is five feet two inches; girth in the largest part, two feet one inch; its body back of its head is nearly the form and color of a cat-fish, but instead of the ordinary head of a fish, it has a large duck-like bill or snout, of fifteen inches in length, and three and a half to four inches in width, projecting forward of the under jaw. This bill is rather wider near the end—but the end is rounded—it is convex on the upper surface, and about the same color and hard as the bony body. The under jaws are very short and have no teeth, but seem hard and bony under the skin; a large flap extends from each side of the head backward over the gills, ending in a point turning downwards, completely covering the gills. These flaps were dappled or spotted of a lighter color than the body. The fish weighed about thirty pounds, and had nothing very repulsive in its appearance. Its eyes were very near the edge of the bill near the base. The fish was alive all day yesterday, and an effort was made to save it alive after it was brought in, but unfortunately the fishermen, while taking it out of the net, struck it a heavy blow on the head to prevent its escape or breaking the net, and this will cause its death. A great number of people visited the fish house to see this wonder, and many were the speculations concerning it. Nothing like it was ever seen here, and it is believed to have come from the sea by way of the Welland Canal. In case it dies it will be skinned and preserved by the taxidermist. This animal somewhat resembles the *Duck-billed Platinus* of Burton.

PERRYSBURG ITEMS.—Mr. JAMES L. DOUGLAS and Miss SARAH LINDSAY were married Tuesday A. M., in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. G. A. ADAMS. After the marriage ceremony, a reception was given at the residence of the bride's mother. The presents were quite numerous and rich.

Messrs. PECK, HAMILTON & Co., whose hardware establishment was recently destroyed by fire, are now opening a new stock, at the corner of Louisiana avenue and second streets, in the room hitherto occupied by WM. CROOK. Mr. GETZ, grocer, and Mr. VAN FLECK, patent bed spring manufacturer, are both in business again.

The new Democratic paper is in full blast, and Mr. BAKER, its editor and proprietor, intends that it shall be a permanent institution of the village.

N. H. CALLARD and son are about to establish a newspaper and job office in the village. They propose to have a power press and a complete office in every respect. The paper will be independent, with perhaps slight Granger proclivities.

THE TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES.

Attempt to Have the Settlement of the Question Postponed Till Spring.

The question of re-arranging the township, alluded to previously in these columns, is being actively canvassed, and some opposition is expressed to its being done at this present juncture, for the reason that to perfect the annexation of Brown's Addition would take away pretty near all the officers from Adams township, and compel the people to go to the trouble and expense of holding a special election. If a portion of Washington township is taken off, to supply the deficiency in territory in Adams, this would probably cause a vacancy in the officials of that township, while the extinction of Manhattan township would leave a number of competent township officials out of a job. The question is set for hearing at the meeting of the Commissioners next month, but an effort will be made to have action postponed upon it until spring.

LUCAS COUNTY COMMON PLEAS.

First Day's Session—Arrangement of Cases—Charge to the Grand Jury.

RE-ASSIGNMENT.

After the call of new cases, Judge COLLINS Monday re-assigned those on the docket first reached and not continued or otherwise disposed of:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20.

10629—Roody vs. Pepper et al.
10050—Kroh vs. Brown, ex'r.
11307—Schwinghammer vs. Eisebraun et al.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 26.

11446—Sheahan vs. Berwick, adm'r, &c.
11659—Whelan vs. Sullivan.
9408—Kock et al. vs. Doering et al.

TUESDAY, OCT. 27.

11774—McCaffrey vs. Enright.
11704—Stambaugh vs. Cook.
11389—Raymond vs. Zerk et al.
11473—Wells vs. Kelsey et al.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 28.

11608—Miller vs. Birkenkamp.
11706—Stambaugh vs. Schrein et al.

THURSDAY, OCT. 29.

11272—Keller vs. Van Gunten.
11273—Keller vs. Van Gunten.
11599—Eck vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30TH.

11733—Parker vs. Moore.
11264—Fitzpatrick vs. L. S. & M. S. R. R. Co.
10724—Barrett et al. vs. Morris et al.
9805—Brown vs. Life Ins. Co.
10025—Diepenthal vs. Van Gunten.
10408—Gable vs. Tillman.

Judge COLLINS charged the Grand Jury as follows:

The duties of the Grand Jury, gentlemen, are, in general terms, to enquire into the commission of all criminal offences committed within the body of the County, and where reasonable proof of the commission of an offence is made to you, to present to the Court for trial, all persons against whom the charges are so sustained; bearing in mind always, that as you hear but one side in your investigation, you should always be careful to enquire and learn, if possible, whether any sufficient defence or answer exists to the charge made, and ought not to make your presentment against any person merely upon the simple, unsupported charge of one party without such an enquiry.

You will have the assistance of the Prosecuting Attorney in making these investigations, and will probably derive much aid from him. The oath you have just taken specifies these general duties, and also requires you to keep secret the matters that may take place in your room,—not only the discussions between yourselves on any charge presented for your investigation, but also the testimony that may be given before you; this is due not only to each other, that you may be protected from any ill-feeling that may be engendered against you by reason of anything said or done in the Jury Room, but it is also due to persons who make complaints before you, as equally necessary to their protection against malice or ill-will. And it is also expressly required that the fact that an indictment is found, should not be communicated to anybody, until the party indicted is arrested, so that he may not escape before arrest. This is all that is necessary except to call your attention to certain statutes which I am required to give in my charge to you.

One of these is the statute prohibiting betting at elections, and making it a criminal offense to bet on any election, or on the election of any person to office. This is made criminal, and it is the duty of the Grand Jury to enquire into the commission of such offenses, and indict the guilty parties.

Another statute, relating to the subject of elections, prohibits bribery at elections,—either bribery of the electors or any others, who may thus be made to induce persons to vote contrary to their own selection, or illegally, or the procuring of illegal votes. This is all criminal under the statute, and it is the duty of the Grand Jury to enquire and indict for any violation of it.

Another statute prohibits bribery generally—bribery of any public officer or agent, not only the act of giving a bribe, but of offering a bribe to any public officer, and also the act of receiving or soliciting such a bribe. This is also expressly made your duty to inquire into and indict parties who you think have violated this prohibition.

Another statute prohibits the sale of any articles at public auction by any one except a licensed auctioneer, and if upon inquiry any infringements of this statute are brought to your notice, you should indict.

Another statute prohibits the keeping, or sale, or advertising for sale, of any drugs or articles for the purpose of preventing conception, or for the purpose of procuring miscarriage of females. Either the sale of such articles, or their keeping, or advertising for sale by book-publishers or printers, are made criminal and indictable; and it is the duty of the Grand Jury, upon investigation, to present the parties who may disregard this statute.

Another act is the act prohibiting gambling; and it is your duty to inquire whether anything in this statute has been violated. In the first place, the keeping of any room or resort, or apparatus for use in gambling; and also the pursuing that occupation for a livelihood.

Another statute to which I am required to call your attention is that regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. These statutes prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors other than native wine, ale or beer, to be drank upon the premises where sold, and also prohibits the keeping of a place for the sale of such articles other than those expressly excepted. Also, the same statutes forbid the sale of such liquors, without the exception, to any person in the habit of getting intoxicated, or who is intoxicated at the time, or to a minor, without the written permission of his parent or guardian, or the certificate of his family physician.

Upon this subject, it is proper to say that there are many cases presented to the Grand Jury in which this distinction ought to be observed. The statute forbids the keeping of places where liquors are so sold, and practice has shown that evidence of particular sales will generally justify an indictment for keeping such a place, and it will therefore be better to indict a party, if at all, both for illegal sales and for keeping such a place of sale, for that not only punishes the act of a sale, but also its continuance, and the accomplishment of the object of the statute would require, and the result would also be, that an end to the business specified, which the statute declares shall be deemed a nuisance. I call your attention to this matter because it is a matter in which the Grand Jury ought to exercise their discretion.

These are all the statutes, I believe, to which your minds must be directed, except that as to the keeping of the county jail, which you will be called upon to visit, inspecting it and the condition of its inmates, and report in writing to this Court, whether it is kept in accordance with the rules and laws on that subject, which are posted up in the jail and Sheriff's office.

These are all the instructions which I think it necessary to give you at the present time, and the Sheriff may conduct you to your room.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

Two Construction Trains on the Michigan Southern Run Into Each Other—One Man Killed, and Six Badly Injured, Four Perhaps Fatally.

Monday morning, between 7 and 8 o'clock, a terrible collision occurred on the Michigan Southern Railroad, between Adrian and Deerfield, in which two construction trains were wrecked, a fireman killed and six men severely injured. The circumstances, as near as can be ascertained, are these: A heavy fog prevailed, which obscured the view of the track for any distance ahead. A construction train had left Adrian for the East. A similar train had left Monroe for the West, and was also running without any schedule time.

They ran into each other at a full rate of speed, while rounding a curve at a point about two miles west of Deerfield, and ten miles east of Adrian. The shock was terrific, as both engines crushed together, battering themselves into shapeless masses of iron and splintering the cars behind them. On three cars were about 20 men, of whom not one escaped unhurt. The fireman of the Monroe train—Charles Kramer—was instantly killed, by being crushed between the engine and tender. The engineer of the train—James Davis—jumped into the ditch and was immediately buried under the debris of wrecked cars, but by a miracle, almost, a pile of logs kept the wreck off him and he was extricated alive. He was badly bruised and his left leg much injured. His right leg he had lost three years ago in an accident on the Michigan Southern Air Line.

Many of the men suffered terrible injuries, and it is thought that four or five of them cannot survive. The intelligence of the disaster was soon conveyed to Deerfield, and thence telegraphed to the officers of the road. The people of Deerfield turned out and worked nobly to relieve the sufferers. A number of the officers of the road came down immediately with a special train, and lent their aid to relieving the sufferers and clearing away the wreck. This latter task occupied some time, but the track is now clear for the passage of trains. The officers of the road are investigating the matter, to fix the blame.

THE MURDER IN MONROE.

Details of the Murder of Farmer Eisenwort—Confession of the Prisoner, Raelle.

The Detroit *Free Press* has the following additional particulars of the recent horrible tragedy in Monroe county, Mich.:

The homicide of the farmer Eisenwort which occurred in the township of Exeter, in the locality known as Bluebush, and the arrest of the murderer, caused considerable excitement in the city, as well as in the immediate vicinity of the scene of the horrible tragedy. It seems that it was not until Monday that any suspicion of murder by the peddler was aroused, although the crime was committed about midnight Saturday. The coroner was summoned with a jury in the case of a man who was said to have been killed by his team running away. Officer Duslo accompanied the coroner to summon the jury. Various suspicious circumstances and strange conduct of the peddler, who gives his name as Paulus Raelle, aroused the suspicions of the officers, who were soon convinced that a murder had been committed, though Raelle stoutly denied it, asserting that the accident was caused solely by the runaway. Notwithstanding this he was arrested, and charged point blank with the crime, when, apparently finding it was no use to deny it longer, he confessed everything, claiming that he killed Eisenwort in self-defense. The pistol, a Sharp's revolver with four chambers, was found in the murderer's boot and a box of cartridges in the breast pocket of his coat. The chambers were all charged, he having reloaded the revolver immediately after the shooting. The shots took effect in the left side of the head, and the right hand, both balls being found corresponding with those in the pistol. The peddler was brought to town and lodged in jail on Monday afternoon where your reporter interviewed him in his cell Tuesday morning. The murderer is a short thick-set German, with as villainous a countenances as one could possibly imagine, heightened by two ugly scratches extending diagonally across his face.

He was lying on his cot, but rose up and gave his name as Riley. Upon being asked how it was spelled, he could not tell, but said he could write it. Being given a pencil and paper, he wrote Paulus Raille very bunglingly and with much hesitation, as though in some doubt himself as to how it was spelled. He replied to questions very promptly in a thick, guttural tone, and though somewhat broken, his conversation was quite easily understood. He said he was forty-five years of age and had resided in this country about twenty-three years, living most of the time in the States of New York and Pennsylvania. In the latter State he has two grown children living, and in Cataraugus county, New York, lives his only other relative, a sister. Previous to coming to Monroe county he had lived in Detroit, following the calling of a peddler of Yankee notions and other goods easily sold in the rural districts. He declined to give the names of any acquaintances in Detroit. He became acquainted with Eisenwort about six months ago. The latter it seems was not only a farmer, but also a maker in some way of some sorts of balsams and other remedies, which he sold. He formerly lived in the City of Monroe, where he also followed this business. The peddler stopped at Eisenwort's house at several different times, and the two finally made an arrangement by which the former was to sell the medicines, together with his own wares, and also to work on the farm when wanted, with his team. It appears that the two men were out on one of their trips, selling their stuff on the night of the murder, and were just returning from Milan, in this county. They had been drinking somewhat, but were entirely sober at the time of the difficulty. When within a mile of the house of Eisenwort, Raelle claims that a dispute arose about driving his horse, resulting in Eisenwort's clenching him by the hair. The peddler drew his revolver unseen by his companion, as he admits, and shot him, once in the head, again in the head. The scuffle still continued in the wagon, until Eisenwort fell over the dash-board under the horse's heels, and he (Raelle) went out over the side, when the horse started along home, leaving them both in the road. From this point of the narrative the peddler's statements have been somewhat contradictory and improbable. He says he did not strike Eisenwort with the wrench; that he was killed by kicks from the horse, but the wrench was found in the road clotted with blood.

The peddler and his victim were found soon after and carried home, the fact of the shooting not having been alluded to by him, but the runaway asserted to be the cause, in proof of which he showed wounds upon his own face and leg, the latter looking very much as though they had been made with a knife or some other sharp instrument.

Raelle says he did not intend to murder the man, and when he found that he had killed him he reloaded the pistol for the purpose of shooting himself, but for some reason changed his mind. His general manner does not indicate any very distressing remorse of conscience.

To the Lucas County Bar.

The undersigned makes these, his grateful acknowledgements to the Bar, for their recent expressions of confidence in him, as a nominee for the appointment, as Judge, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Justice Seney.

The undersigned considers the honor thus conferred upon him by the Bar, as more desirable than the appointment without it, accompanied as such appointment would be by the arduous duties of the position, and in his case, perhaps by doubtful success in that position. JAS. J. FRENCH.

Toledo, Oct. 21, 1874.

LUMBER PROSPECTS.—The *News and Reporter* says that about three hundred and fifty million feet of logs are contracted for, to be put in on the Muskegon River and its tributaries this winter. We shall not be the least surprised if the amount under contract by January next should rather exceed than fall short of $4,000,000 feet—more than has ever before been put in any season past. This large amount is due to the extensive fires in the pineries last summer, and the timber can only be saved by cutting and putting into the streams this winter.

Spalding's Alive Heads Headless Dolls, &c.

If Cleopatra

Had worn ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes, Antony and Cæsar would have been much more in love with her. Ladies, if you want to attract the sterner sex, wear none other. Make your dealers buy them for you.

HEARING RESTORED.—A great invention. Send stamp for particulars to GEORGE J. WOOD, Madison, Indiana.

$10 to $1,000 invested in Stocks and Gold pays 300 per cent. a month. Send for par Regulars. THOMPSON & Co., Bankers 2 Wall street, New York.

Flashing in their pearly sheen,
From the glorious coraline,
See those teeth untarnished!
White alike, the back and front,
Thus, the Fragrant SOZODONT,
May beauty's mouth be garnished.

The Atlantic Cable is a national benefit, so are SILVER TIPPED SHOES for children. Never wear through at the toes. Try them.

For sale by all Shoe Dealers.

—BOOTS AND SHOES.—This dry weather cannot last always; rain, snow and slush must come sometime, and that very soon, and then comes the urgent necessity of having the feet well clothed, to prevent laying the foundation for maladies that are always painful and inconvenient, and frequently fatal. Nothing is more essential to the maintenance of good health than warm and dry feet covering, and the place to obtain an article of this kind, which can be bought with the most perfect assurance that it is the best in workmanship and material which the market affords, is at L. YOUNG'S shoe store, No. 97 Summit street.

—DOOLEY'S Yeast Powder can not be equaled for making light, sweet rolls, biscuits, waffles, corn bread, &c., &c., and is always ready, reliable, and not affected by the action of the weather. For sale by grocers everywhere.

—SOMETHING NEW IN TOLEDO.—The best place in the city or in Northern Ohio to buy wagons, buggies, trot wagons, spring wagons, sporting wagons, carriages, agricultural implements or seeds is at WISEMAN, MCKEE & Co.'s, 152 Superior street, new house just opened in room formerly occupied by Toledo Chemical Works. The celebrated Mitchell wagon, made at Racine, Wisconsin, a specialty. It is undoubtedly the best wagon for farm or freight purposes now manufactured. Fully warranted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—According to the new postage law which takes effect January 1st, 1875, each actual subscriber residing in the county where any newspaper is published may receive one copy of the same free of postage. Under this law residents of Lucas county will be entitled to receive the LOCAL WEEKLY BLADE without paying any postage thereon. The only exception to this privilege under the new law, will be that subscribers who may receive their papers through the Toledo Postoffice to be delivered by carriers, will have to pay for such delivery, at the same rates as at present. We make this statement for the benefit of county subscribers, and ask them to make a note accordingly. Remember that after January 1st, all Lucas county subscribers to the LOCAL WEEKLY will receive their paper free of postage, excepting only those whose papers are delivered by carriers through the Toledo Postoffice.

MARRIED.

DEAN—CAMPBELL—October 17th, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents by Rev. G. W. Dinius, MR. ALBERT DEAN and MISS ADDIE E. CAMPBELL, both of Springfield Township, Lucas Co., Ohio.

Long may they live to enjoy the bliss of wedded life.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

To All Whom It May Concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm of Lewis & Smith, heretofore doing business in East Toledo, Ohio, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due and to become due said firm of Lewis & Smith, will be paid to and settled by Smith Brothers, successors in the business of said late firm of Lewis & Smith.

C. C. LEWIS,
W. K. SMITH.

WE, the undersigned, successors in the general business of the late firm of Lewis & Smith, have this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm name of Smith Brothers, for the continuance of said business at the old stand of Felt Bros.

WM. K. SMITH
J. MAGILL SMITH

East Toledo, Oct. 20, 1874.

AUCTION SALE.

AT DUNDEE, Michigan, at the Crossing of the Canada Southern and Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroads, of 50 Lots and 40 Acres of Timbered Land. Also, a Planing Mill and Broom Handle Factory, on *Thursday, Oct. 29th, 1874.* WM. SIGERSON & CO.,
217 St. Clair St., Toledo, O.

WANTED—MEN—Reliable Men to make money in a quick and easy manner. Sample and price-list sent to trusty men. Address P. O. Box 256, Chicago, Illinois.

"CHILDREN'S JOLLY GAME GO." Buffalo, N. Y. Want Agents Everywhere. Large Sales. Big Pay. Write.

POMONA NURSERY.—TREES AND PLANTS—100 Acres in Small Fruits.—For Illustrated Catalogue (32 pages) telling what and how to plant, with 38 years' experience, send 10 cents. Price list free.
WM. PARRY, Cinnaminson, N. J.

Husker Eureka Corn Husker. Best out—fits any hand—made of steel. Sample by mail 25 cts.; 3 for 60 cts. PLUMB & Co., 108 South 8th st., Phila., Pa.

WANTED—PERSONS everywhere to write for us. *Good pay.* No experience required. Send stamp for terms. Address HISTORICAL BUREAU, Columbus, Ohio.

PAD FOR HOWE'S Spring Pad Belt Truss for the cure of rupture.

This is the cheapest, safest, easiest worn, most convenient and durable Truss ever made. Send measure around the body and $3.10 for a single Truss by mail, post-age prepaid, or your address for full descriptive Circular. Address,
HENRY HOWE, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

$75 to $250 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a superior manner. Price only $15. Fully licensed and warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for a machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $75 to $250 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that sum can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., *Boston, Mass.; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.*

Agents—Wanted.

Prang's American Chromos.

"They diffuse a love of art, increase popular appreciation of it, add beauty to homes which without them would be bare and bleak, and thus add to the simple and tasteful influences which should be gathered about the home life of our people. We welcome every fresh addition to Mr. Prang's list of publications, and are especially proud that in a work requiring such dexterity of manipulation and such loving tenderness and patience of toil, an American establishment has thus far been able to lead the world."—*New York Tribune.*

As unscrupulous parties are known to be offering Chromos of all sorts under the fraudulent representation that they are of our make, purchasers should invariably demand to see the trade mark on all pictures offered to them as "PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS," and should see that they are marked with the firm name on the front of the picture.

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ONE-PRICE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

PETTEE & HOWE,

153 SUMMIT STREET,
(Mabley's Old Stand.)

Grand Display of Fall and Winter Goods.

Entire New Stock at Astonishingly Low Prices.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!

QUEEN'S OWN BLACK ALPACAS—Recommend themselves to all. They are made with pure linen cross thread, which not only adds to their beauty, but makes the color unchangeable. They are of heavy weight, fine texture, and are the cheapest Alpacas in America. We are the sole Agents for the City of Toledo. No. 19, No. 25, No. 30, No. 40, No. 50, No. 60. We are selling

ALL WOOL CASHMERES 1¼ yards wide—for $1.00, worth $1.40 in all the new shades. **EMPRESS CLOTHS** for 50c.—very fine—worth 75c. **PURE MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES** at a small advance from the cost of production. **ALL COLORS DIAGONAL SERGE** 37½c.—worth 50c. **ALL WOOL SERGE AND DIAGONALS** very fine, in all shades. **DOUBLE-FACED HANKET GOODS** all wool—very stylish for Ladies suits and Jackets. **DRAP D'ETE** for Sacques—all wool.

SPECIAL BARGAINS—In Blankets, Batting, Towelings, Flannels, Bedspreads, White Counterpanes, Nottingham Lace Curtains, Waterproofs, Felt Skirts. All Linen Napkins at $1.00 per dozen, worth $1.50.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT—Contains a superb line of every novelty. Jet Fringes, Beaded Passementerie, Loops and Tassels and Worsted Ball Trimming. Every style and color on hand, or will have made to order to match at shortest notice. 1,000 pieces Ribbons, from Auction Nos. 7, 9, 12 and 16. Plain Oil Ribbon—the, per yard, all silk. Nos. 7, 12 and 16 Gros Grain at 25c. per yard. Sash Ribbons, 7, 8 and 9 inches wide, black, 40c. per yard—all silk. Nos. 7, 8 and 9, all colors, 40c. per yard—all silk. Heat Roman Gros Grain and Faille Ribbons.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR—Ladies' Merino Shirts in all sizes, extra heavy, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75. Ladies' Merino Drawers to match, in all sizes, extra heavy. Men's Merino Shirts, in all sizes, extra heavy, 75c., 90c., $1.00, $1.25. Men's Merino Drawers, in all sizes, extra heavy, 75c., 75c., 90c., $1.00. Children's Misses' Boys' and Youths' Merino Drawers, Shirts and Hosiery for Fall and Winter wear. Ladies' Fleece Lined Hose, extra length. Ladies' Wool Hose, regular made. Child's Fleece Lined and Wool Hose. Balbriggan Hose, regular made, only 25c. a pair.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT—Best Kid Glove, for $1.00 per pair, in the world. Joseph Seamless, better than Harris', only $1.00—in all shades. Very fine Handsome French Kid Gloves—evening shades—only $1.25 per pair. Kid Gauntlets and Lisle Thread Gloves in endless variety.

SHAWLS AND WATERPROOFS—In great variety, at popular prices.

BLACK SILKS—Lyons and Paris three Grain and Cashmere Silks, embracing the celebrated Cashmere Alexander, Cashmere Egyptian, Cashmere Parisian, being of the best and finest makes of Black Silk imported into this country, of which we are the exclusive Agents *for this city.* We call your attention to the Superior Finish and Brilliant Lustre of these goods, which are now being sold by all the Leading Retail Houses in New York. These Silks retain their color perfectly until worn out, and DO NOT CRACK OR BREAK. We also wish to call your attention to our extensive stock of

FOREIGN DRESS FABRICS—Embracing the LATEST NOVELTIES from French, British and German looms, together with the usual variety of American Dress Goods, all of which we offer

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

☞ We would be pleased to show you through our stock, if you do not wish to purchase

☞ EVERY LADY SHOULD HAVE IT. ☜

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The Cheapest and Best.

☞ The Publisher Pre-Pays the Postage on all Subscribers for 1875. ☜

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Are ahead of all others. These plates are engraved on steel, TWICE THE USUAL SIZE, and elegantly colored.

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Another Chance!

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POSTPONED TO

November 30, 1874.

Drawing Certain at that Date.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift		$200,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		75,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000

THE DEFEAT OF MR. LENDERSON

Lucas County has never had a more faithful and competent officer than Auditor LENDERSON. During his services, as we have heretofore shown, the county business has been transacted with a degree of economy which has resulted in the payment of all indebtedness, in the reduction of the rates of taxation, and in the organization of very satisfactory improvements in the shape of roads, bridges and ditches. In every sense of the word, his administration has been completely successful, and his defeat is a loss to the county. We do not say this for the purpose of disparaging the qualifications of his successor, who, we have no doubt, is a competent accountant. Mr. LENDERSON, through his knowledge of the county, acquired by service several years as County Surveyer, and his experience in the Auditor's office, possesses very rare qualifications for the position. His defeat is generally regretted by those who are familiar with county affairs. It is not necessary to refer to the causes which led to his defeat, further than to say that they do not in the least reflect upon his character as a public officer or private citizen. He will leave the office with a record of which he may well feel proud, and with the respect and confidence of intelligent and upright men of all parties.

A JUST VINDICATION.

One year ago, JOHN S. KOUNTZ was defeated for a re-election to the office of County Treasurer, running largely behind the ticket. This was owing to the fact that he had deposited money, belonging to the county and city, in the City Bank. The bank failed just before the election, and the people, without full knowledge of the facts, voted against KOUNTZ and defeated him. On reflection and examination of the facts, KOUNTZ was not found to have made the deposit of public money in the City Bank improperly, and those who had censured him by their votes, felt a desire to repair the injury to his reputation as far as possible. He was therefore urged to become a candidate for County Recorder, was nominated by acclamation, and his election by a majority of about 900, when the State ticket was defeated by about 300 votes, is sufficient evidence of the fact that the people believe him to have been an honest and faithful public officer. This triumphant vindication is indeed gratifying to the numerous friends of Mr. KOUNTZ, and is creditable to the people of the county, who have shown the right spirit in breaking over party lines for the purpose of doing justice to a faithful public servant.

PROSPERITY OF TOLEDO.

The growth and general prosperity of Toledo, during the present season of general business stagnation throughout the country, is truly remarkable. The number of buildings erected here during the season which is now drawing to a close, will compare favorably with the number of new structures in any of the largest Western cities. An unusually large number of fine residences have been erected in this city during the season, and the average character of the buildings will rank above those of any other year. This fact shows conclusively that Toledo is not, as some have supposed, growing ahead of her business. Nothing but pressing necessity could produce such a growth as Toledo has experienced during the past year under the depressing influences of the currency panic. The rapid growth of the business of the city, even in these times of general business stagnation, could result from no other cause than the correspondingly rapid demand upon her general business capacities. No other city in the country can point to such results since the panic. No other city has suffered so little from the panic. This fact shows conclusively that the business of Toledo, in no department, is carried to a point beyond the requirements of her trade; and it also shows that, as compared with other cities, her various branches of manufacturing and jobbing interests are not equal to the demand. It must be evident to all that this condition of things is occasioned by a failure to properly appreciate the demands of the large extent of country which looks to Toledo for supplies. A little reflection, coupled with a general knowledge of the wants of the sections of country having direct communication with this city, and the extent of the manufacturing and jobbing interests here, must satisfy any person that there is here a most inviting field for enterprise and the investment of capital in manufacturing pursuits. Those who have made such investments are reaping their reward; and yet their business would be benefitted by a greater variety of manufacturing interests, and even by greater competition in the branches now in successful operation. We do not hesitate, therefore, to say that Toledo to-day offers stronger inducements for capital and enterprise than can be presented by any other city in the country.

THE VOTE ON CONGRESS.

We give below the vote in this Congressional District, showing the number of votes cast for Secretary of State and for Congress, and also HURD's gain over the Democratic State ticket:

	Secretary of State.		Congressman.		Hurd's
	Wikoff.	Bell.	Pratt.	Hurd.	gain.
Lucas	978	....	750	824	
Ottawa	800	....	975	175	
Wood	442	343	....	109	
Fulton	754	398	....	356	
Henry	....	673	....	792	119
Williams	60	....	....	114	174
	1256	1744	841	2681	1315
Majorities		488		1790	

The *Commercial*, in referring to these figures, says: "Persons unacquainted with the facts, might attribute it to the personal unpopularity of the nominee, (PRATT); but such is not the fact in this instance. The result is not creditable to Mr. PRATT, who personally is as unexceptionable to the people of the district as most men who could be nominated." That is true. Mr. PRATT was defeated at the polls solely because he was nominated over SHERWOOD by the Congressional Convention. He was defeated by the men who constituted the "SHERWOOD Ring" in each county of the district. They worked and voted against him. They paid out money, prepared and circulated circulars through the district, and bet their money against him. Some of them worked openly; others worked secretly; and all were in the confidence of the *Commercial*. That the *Commercial* itself, after PRATT's nomination, supported him in good faith, we are not disposed to question; but that its services after the nomination were equal to the damage of its falsehoods respecting Mr. PRATT prior to the Convention, no one will pretend. The lies invented by the SHERWOOD Ring and published prior to Mr. PRATT's nomination, were the only weapons which the Democrats had during the campaign, except such as were furnished by those of Mr. SHERWOOD's friends who would go into Republican caucuses and then report to the Democrats.

The course pursued by Mr. SHERWOOD and his Ring managers during the campaign, vindicates the course of the BLADE in exposing their true characters. They procured the passage, by the Williams county convention, of that resolution charging PRATT with having been nominated by Bankers and Bondholders; they employed men in every county in the district to work against PRATT; and they played the *role* of spies and informers on all occasions. The *Commercial* knows these facts, but it has not the honesty to utter them. On the contrary, it seeks to shield the men who thus betrayed the party, and tells them that they will be needed hereafter. And they will be needed hereafter, but it will be for the purpose of illustrating the fate which ever follows those who are politicians merely for plunder. That PRATT was fairly nominated, even against the unwarranted course of the Wood county delegates, cannot be disputed; but he was defeated because corrupt men were satisfied he could not be used to forward their schemes.

☞Last year, when Capt. LUCKEY, of Ottowa county, was a candidate for the State Senate, he was defeated through the circulation of a very large batch of hideous falsehoods. These were invented in Ottawa county, and circulated through the columns of the Fremont *Messenger* and the Norwalk *Experiment*. The Democrats of Ottawa county nominated two of the principal retailers of these falsehoods for county offices, and Capt. LUCKEY accepted the nomination for Auditor, beating his opponent by 118 votes, while the other one was elected by a most meagre majority. When it is known that Ottawa county, in a vote of 2,500, can give a Democratic majority of 1,000, the endorsement of Capt. L. and the rebuke administered to his enemies can be well understood

☞As the elated Ohio Democracy will probably desire to try their hand at forming pyramids this fall, the *State Journal* presents one ready made to their hand, showing Democratic defalcations in county offices in Ohio:

Monroe.	
Wayne,	$20,000
Holmes	$32 000
Darke	$37 000
Fairfield	$100,000
Butler	$150,000

These should be added to the great Breslin defalcation, to show how much Democratic officials have cost Ohio, directly.

☞Now that a Republican Auditor has been elected in Ottawa county, the discovery of some of the methods by which the Democracy of that county have disposed of the people's money, may be exposed. But what of it? In Henry county, the exposure of Democratic stealing only had the effect to increase the Democratic majority.

☞The first mile of track on the Atlantic & Lake Erie Railway was completed on Monday. The work is rapidly progressing, and it will be but a comparatively short time until Toledo will be reaping the benefits of this new Railroad to the great Ohio coalfields.

OHIO NEWS.

Mrs. Hannah McCormick, aged eighty five years, who has been living with her son on Ninth street, Columbus, was found dead in her bed Thursday morning.

The Nashville *Banner* of recent date says John Kirtland a native of Ohio, was killed recently by falling under a train crossing Raccoon Mountain, ten miles below Chattanooga.

The majority in Mahoning county for removal of the county seat is about 2 500. This secures the county seat at Youngstown as soon as the buildings are erected, which will be within the two years limited by the law.

The Mahoning *Vindicator* says that the Commissioners of Mahoning and Portage counties are not satisfied with the "Children's Home" district, as decided upon at Alliance, and that they propose to form a new district, composed of Ashtabula, Portage and Mahoning counties

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The Lucas County Bar Recommend the Appointment of J. R. French as a Successor to Judge Seney.

A number of gentlemen belonging to the Lucas County Bar assembled at the rooms of Law Library Thursday to unite in a recommendation to Governor ALLEN of a suitable person to receive the appointment of successor to Judge SENEY, whose resignation took effect on that date. The meeting was called to order, R. C. LEMMON, Esq., was elected Chairman, and W. H. INGRAHAM, Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was briefly explained by Mr. LEMMON, and on motion an informal ballot was taken. This was followed by several other ballots, the last of which gave Mr. J. R. FRENCH 22 votes; and Mr. W. F. LOCKWOOD 20 votes. On motion of G. HARMON, Esq., Mr. FRENCH's nomination was made unanimous. The action of the meeting was reduced to writing and forwarded to the Governor by the evening mail.

THE WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.—The Norwalk *Reflector* says:

Letters have been received during the past week or two by Messrs. N. G. Sherman and H. B. Grant, from Mr. Otis, one of the Directors, General McKee, one of the contractors, and others, relative to the progress of the Road. Matters are moving slowly on account of the necessary detention of Mr. Shanley in Massachusetts at the Hoosac Tunnel. The tunnel will be publicly opened November 1st, and after that it is expected that Mr. Shanley will come on to Ohio and push the Wheeling & Lake Erie Road through. General McKee has several miles graded and ready for ties and iron near Dalton and Pike's Station, and work is to be begun soon at Lodi. On the whole, though matters have not progressed quite as fast as anticipated, we see no cause for discouragement, but rally believe that, when the managers of the enterprise have their plans perfected, the Road will be energetically pushed to completion.

METHODISM IN TOLEDO

Its Beginning and Growth.

The First Methodist Services in this City—The Vicissitudes, and Final Growth of the Church—Its Present Numbers.

During the last three-quarters of a century it would be difficult to find a community in the United States numbering a score of families which did not contain some of the followers of JOHN WESLEY. The germ planted in this country in 1766, in PHILIP EMBURY's carpenter shop, lodged in congenial soil; it was planted in the faith that worketh miracles, it was watered with the tears of hopefulness, and GOD who alone giveth increase, gave in such abundance to it that it was not many years till the remotest corners of the land knew of it, and held converts to the rude but impassioned eloquence of those ministers, who, though they might be as deficient in polished education as they were poor in the goods of this world, yet were rich in spiritual love, and eloquent from their fervid convictions of their mission to preach the Gospel to every creature, and snatch the burning brands from everlasting fires.

These crusaders of that rude age, were as noble warriors as any belted Knight who bore the banner of the cross through infidel hordes to the walls of Jerusalem; nobler perhaps, than any follower of GODFREY DE BOUILLON, since there was no aspirations for fame to prompt them on, no shining rewards of worldly honors to stimulate them to battle. Theirs was always a hard lot, and mostly a dangerous one, with continual surroundings of privations and discomforts; of dangers from the forces of nature in the almost pathless wilderness they were called upon to traverse; of still greater dangers from the lawless crowds they came in contact with, but they dared all cheerfully, they never hesitated for a moment to do battle with the Enemy in whatever shape he appeared.

Of course this fertile Maumee Valley did not escape observation of these untiring emissaries of the Gospel. They followed, and sometimes led the advance guard of civilization, and preached the truth in season and out of season to all who would listen, even while the Indians, the British, and the Americans were grappling in a fierce struggle for the possession of this coveted region.

When the wars ended and left the country in the peaceable possession of the Americans, the Methodist itinerant's troubles and dangers did not cease. He had still to combat the perils of wild beasts and wilder men. The reputation of the country for terrible storms, impassable swamps and deadly malaria was still such that it required no ordinary nerve to take up the duty of threading the wilds on his mission to the isolated settlement.

EDWARD EGGLESTON, in the "Circuit Rider," graphically describes the estimation in which the Methodist preachers of thirty or forty years ago, held the Circuits which lay in Northwestern Ohio and Southeastern Michigan. They regarded them as the worst places to which they could be sent, and that impaired health, if not death, was the almost certain lot of those assigned to them; yet they never suffered a word of complaint to escape their lips, but took their assignments cheerfully, and started to their new fields of duty with a blessing for those whose lots were happier, and were accompanied by the prayers of their more fortunate brethren.

It would be impossible to tell who was the first to preach Methodism along these shores, but it is probable that that first band of Americans who settled here, had among them a proportion of Methodists, and that the first Protestant services held were according to the method taught by JOHN WESLEY.

Our City of Toledo can be said to date properly from the first day of January, 1832, for at that date the contractors for the building of the town met with Major STICKNEY in the old log warehouse standing then where BOSTWICK, BRAUN & CO.'s hardware store now stands, and announced themselves ready to go ahead. A dozen families came in during the year 1832, and were visited occasionally by ministers supplied by the Monroe or the Fremont Circuit. The services were most generally held in an old log building in Tremainsville. The older settlers recollect with fondness the munificence in those days of Elder BAUGHMAN, the pioneer Methodist preacher of this country, Reverends GAVITT, PILCHARD and SPRAGUE. The Reverend Mr. GAVITT still lives, and does active work, belonging now, as then, to the Michigan Conference.

In 1834 there had collected here about a dozen Methodist families, among whom were those of NOAH WHITNEY, THOMAS SOUTHARD, R. C. STOWE, GABRIEL MANNING, JOHN PONCHUS and —— CUNNINGHAM. They succeeded in getting the Conference to authorize a station to be located here, which should be visited once a fortnight by ministers from the Monroe circuit, which then extended as far as Tecumseh. The regular services were held in a board shanty situated on the alley in rear of the present Westminster Church. The quarterly meetings were held alternately at Monroe and Tremainsville.

The congregation, never numbering over a dozen, continued to worship here during the winter of 1834. The following year the began holding services in the house of Mr. CUNNINGHAM, one of the members, residing on Erie between Locust and Lagrange.

Prayer meetings were held at the houses of the other members in turn.

Two classes were formed, of which THOMAS SOUTHARD and JOHN PONCHUS, were the leaders. Mrs. N. A. WHITNEY was also class-leader for a number of years.

In 1837 the membership had increased to 30; and the congregation then made a successful effort to have preaching each week. The Rev. WESLEY M. BROOKS, and another minister, named FITCH, were assigned to the duty, and visited the station alternately. In 1836 the congregation bought a lot on Huron street, between Locust and Lagrange, and began the erection of a small frame church, the same which is now occupied by the German Methodist Church as a school house. This was completed the following year, and dedicated.

The congregation continued to grow more rapidly after this until 1843, when it numbered 70 members. About this time other denominations began to perfect organizations here, which drew off quite a number of members, who had come into the church in the absence of a church of their own denomination. The pastor in 1843 and 1844 was Rev. MARTIN WELCH, who was a most acceptable worker, and built up the church very rapidly.

The congregation soon grew too large for the small frame church; besides it was inconveniently located to accommodate the great number of worshipers, who were living in the upper part of the town. The question was agitated for some years, and finally, at the quarterly meeting held in October, 1850, it was decided to erect a new place of worship. THOMAS SOUTHARD, JAMES LOVE and A. HOPKINS were appointed a Building Committee, and instructed to buy a lot and erect a suitable brick building. They proceeded according to instructions, and in 1851 bought the lot where St. Paul's Church now stands, for $800, and erected on it a plain one story brick edifice, at a cost of $2,000, and the following year began services there under the pastorship of Rev. J. H. CAPLES, with a membership of 52, and an average attendance in the Sunday School of 25.

A Mission and Sunday School was started in the Ames chapel, on Lagrange street, which, in 1854, was erected into an independent church, with CADWALLADER H. OWENS as pastor. The membership was 34, and the number of scholars in the Sunday School 150. This church grew rapidly, until its quarters grew too narrow for it, and a plain brick building was put up on the corner of Lagrange and Superior streets.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The first church, at the corner of Superior of Madison, underwent many vicissitudes in its membership, but in the main its progress was steady. So that in 1865 it was found necessary to have more church room, and the plan of the present St. Paul's church was projected. The design was sufficiently bold, since the cost of the projected edifice was about equal to the entire property of the members composing the congregation at that time, but they went forward and carried it through to a successful completion.

In May, 1865, the old church building was pulled down, and the parsonage which stood on one end of the lot moved off. The congregation took up their temporary quarters in the old Trinity Church. By winter the walls were raised to the hight of one story, a temporary roof was put on, the basement fitted up as a place of worship, and the congregation returned, and occupied the basement for the next two years. In 1866 the walls were raised to their present hight, and the permanent roof was put on. In 1869 the church was completed and dedicated by the Rev. Dr. EDDY.

At the completion of the work the Secretary reported that the building had cost about $60,000, with a debt upon it of $18,000. He did not include in this another obligation of $16,000, in the shape of a loan from the Connecticut Life Insurance Company, which had been taken on the endowment, plan payable in ten years. The premiums on this were $2,500 per annum; the interest on the other indebtedness, about $2,000 per annum. In 1872 Bishop BOWMAN was brought here, and a strong effort was made to get the church out of debt. $22,000 was subscribed, and everything seemed pleasant, but as the subscriptions were made payable in one, two and three years, with no interest, while the other obligations were cash, and drew interest, the progress was not so great as at first appeared. The payments would be but something like $7,000 per annum, while the interest annually absorbed $4,500. Last year, however, the Church succeeded in paying $11,000 of this indebtedness, and bids fair soon to be entirely free.

LAGRANGE STREET CHURCH.

The location of the church at the corner of Lagrange and Superior streets, was not altogether satisfactory to most of the communicants. It was too far up-town, and the tendency of the city to continue growing down the river would make this objection still greater. Besides the accommodations were too limited for the rapidly growing congregation. It was therefore decided to make a change, and in October, 1872, a lot 50 by 90 was bought at the corner of Magnolia and Superior streets.

Ground was broken the following spring for a building which would occupy the entire size of the lot. Work was pushed forward rapidly during the summer. The walls were reared, a roof put on, and the basement prepared for occupation. On the first Sunday of November of the same year divine service was held in he building for the first time. This continues to be used by the congregation for the purpose of worship.

The cost of the lot was $2,000, and the amount expended on the building so far has been $16,119.16. The old church on Lagrange street was disposed of in such a way that about $6,000 remained to the congregation after paying the debts; this was put into the new building. There is now a debt of $3,750 upon the edifice, and it is thought it will take between $6,000 and $7,000 to complete it according to the design.

In 1866 the Mission on Broadway was erected into a church, which has built itself a neat house of worship, at a cost for building and lot of $7,000. It has also a parsonage, valued at $1,700. On this there still remains an indebtedness of about $1,300.

The missions on Monroe street were erected into a separate charge in 1864. The charge has now two churches, valued at $12,000, and one parsonage valued at $1,500. These are all free from debt.

In the winter of 1871, a new church was dedicated in Brown's Addition, Detroit avenue, costing $3,000. It is now a mission, with regular services by an appointee or the Conference, Rev. C. HOAG.

The congregation in East Toledo, which assured a separate existence in 1864, has a neat little frame edifice, valued at $3,000, and entirely paid for.

In addition to these, the German Methodists have a substantial church edifice and parsonage on Ontario street, and are also building a very fine edifice on Segur avenue, Fifth Ward, which will probably be dedicated this fall. The colored Methodist have a handsome house of worship on Erie street,

THE PROGRESS

of the church since the first has been wonderfully rapid, although it may have seemed very slow to those who watched it from year to year, and grew almost faint-hearted as they surveyed the, to them, meager results of the work.

Below we show the returns made annually to the Conference since 1852. For convenience we have placed each church under the name it bears now, without mentioning those it bore during the course of its career:

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

Ministers.	Members.	S. S. Scholars.
1852—J T Caples	2	
1853— " "	100	125
1854—Thomas Parker	65	75
1855— " "	68	75
1856—Joseph Ayres	75	140
1857— " "	75	100
1858—A Nelson, D D	111	138
1860— " "	120	150
1861—Edmund B Morrison	120	150
1862—Henry E Pilcher	115	218
1863—C W Ketcham	115	260
1864— " "	125	260
1865— " "	140	265
1866 D D Mather	181	150
1867— " "	230	261
1868—P P Ingalls	230	290
1869— " "	230	325
1870—R B Pope	317	430
1871— " "	317	500
1872—P S Donelson, D D	325	520
1873— " "	335	520

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

Ministers.	Members.	S. S. Scholars.
1854—Cadwallader H Owen	34	150
1855—John A Shannon	—	84
1856—Geo W Collier	54	230
1857— " "	85	204
1859—Oliver Kennedy	78	8
1860—Wm S Paul	100	140
1861— " "	80	150
1862—Jas W Alderman	118	190
1863— " "	118	150
1864— " "	135	
1865—Isaac Newton	55	200
1866—Geo W Collier	66	150
1867— " "	72	140
1868—T N Barkdull	81	181
1869—Samuel S Barter	55	184
1871—D S Cook	91	200
1872—John H Wilson	96	140
1873— " "	112	150
1874— " "	112	156

MONROE ST. CHARGE.

Ministers.	Members.	S. S. Scholars.
1864—L M albright	74	90
186— J T Burkholder	80	170
1866—Silas B Maltby	70	90
1867— " "	74	124
1868—John Farley	75	5
1869— " "	90	120
1871—Jero McKean	75	98
1872—E A Berry	85	125
1873— " "	75	110

EAST TOLEDO.

1866—John Farley	No report	
1867— " "	59	125
1168—Joshua A Smith	60	142
1869—John W Miller	80	120
1871—Caleb Hill	79	14
1872— " "	58	100
1873— " "	113	90

BROADWAY CHURCH.

1866—Chas H Zimmerman	14	110
1867—Arkinson Berry	40	150
1868— " "	41	90
1869—W W Winter	68	140
1871—A M Corey	66	200
1872— " "	68	160
1873— " "	81	160

A FEW COMPARISONS.

At the close of the first twenty years of the Church's existence in this city, its property was rated at $5,500, and that was not all paid for. At the end of the second twenty years—1873—he property was worth about $150,000. In 1852 the Church raised $25 for mission purposes; in 1872, $670.06 was raised. Twenty years ago the report of the minister's salary figured up this way:

Quarterage	$216
Table expenses and fuel	155
Total	$371

Now the salaries paid the talented clergymen who fill the Methodist pulpits here, would figure up more than twenty times the amount doled out then to the hard-working Reverend Mr. CAPLES.

THE WATER WORKS.

Description of the Pumping Engines—How they will Work, and What they will Accomplish.

The engines for the water works are now in position, and will be ready for use as soon as the steam and water pipe connections can be made. This is a work which will require several weeks longer, so that it will be near the end of November before they will be at work. The engines are known as the Worthington Duplex pumping engines. They are arranged in pairs, and though they are usually spoken of as two engines, there are really four of them, but each pair must necessarily work together, and are dependent to some extent upon each other.

Each of these pair occupies a space 20 feet long by 10 feet broad, and 18 feet high, counting to the top of the large cast-iron air chamber, which surmounts the whole. Each member of the pair has two steam cylinders united together at the end, and operates a plunger working in a water chamber, which displaces 77 gallons per stroke, and makes 15 strokes per minute, making the working capacity of each pair equal to raising five millions of gallons every twenty-four hours, or the two engines will be capable of raising twelve million gallons in twenty-four hours, when taxed to their utmost. As that would be about 200 gallons a day to every inhabitant at present in the city, it is evident that the supply will be sufficiently abundant for all purposes.

One of the two cylinders is 20 inches in diameter, with 48 inch stroke. The other is 50 inches in diameter with the same stroke. The steam is used first at high pressure in the small cylinder, and then passes into the larger cylinder, and is used expansively. It is then removed by air pumps and condensed. This is regarded as offering great advantages in the way of economy, in fuel. To run one of these engines with its four cylinders, and raise five million gallons of water daily, will require the consumption of about 500 pounds of coal per hour.

The same piston works in the two cylinders and the water chamber. The latter is large enough to admit a 22-inch plunger, and is 10 feet 6 inches in length. Two supply pipes, each 18 inches in diameter, communicate from each of these chambers, through a well 30 feet deep in the floor of the engine house, with the main which runs to the crib in the river. Near the top of each chamber a discharge pipe of 24-inch diameter communicates with the filter bed and the stand-pipe, the direction of the water to either being controlled at the pleasure of the engineer, by means of large gates.

The weight of each engine is between seventy and eighty tons. It is proposed to keep only one in operation at a time, usually, but at times both will be put at work, one pumping into the filter-bed, and the other into the stand-pipe. The power is supplied from eight boilers, tubular in pattern, five feet in diameter, eighteen feet long, and having about thirty square feet of fire surfaces. Two or three boilers, at an average pressure of 45 pounds will be used in running each engine, and the rest will be held in reserve.

At present the engines and rooms are not especially attractive in appearance, but after the work is finished, and everything put in order, the place will be as neat as a parlor. The cylinders will be covered with black walnut, and the engines themselves will glisten in all the glory of gilded brass and burnished steel. Stone steps will lead down from the surface of the ground to the engine room, and the ragged slopes will be covered with green sod.

The engines were built at Brooklyn, at the works of H. R. WORTHINGTON, who has large experience, and an extended reputation in this class of work. He has put in a ten million gallon pair at Buffalo, of this pattern; has six pair at the Philadelphia Water Works, the capacity of which varies from three millions to eight millions gallons per pair per day; besides erecting numbers of others smaller pattern, in other places. The cost of those put up here, is $105,000. The work of putting them up has been in charge of Mr. FRANK SMITH, an employe of Mr. WORTHINGTON, and a young man of decided mechanical ability. The boilers were made by RUSSELL & THAYER, of this city.

THE STAND-PIPE.

Why Not Consider it Ornamental as Well as Useful?—Description of the Pile—Comparison with Other Monuments—What Should it Commemorate?

The true philosophy of this life is to make the most of everything, excepting, always, misfortunes and ill luck. When one gets a good thing, it is his duty to get all the benefit possible from it. If the primary intention of the good thing aforesaid is use, then if some ornamental or æsthetic qualities can be discovered in it, so much the better. This is the way we propose to treat our stand-pipe. We have it, or at least have a portion of it, and will have the rest in two or three months, if the brick-layers do their duty. It is going to cost us a pile of money, and will, when completed, be one of the note-worthy objects of sight-seeing in our city. A stand-pipe two hundred and twenty-eight feet high is at present one of the wonders of the world. No other place has one that approaches its altitude, and while European cities exalt themselves over some architectural improvements,—may boast of their cathedrals, bridges, etc., we can hear their vaunings quietly, and crush them out by asking how high their stand-pipe is. They will never get over that; there is a constitutional repugnance in Europe to cold water, and a man would be deemed a harmless lunatic who would propose to squander the public money building stand-pipes and Water-Works, when it can be so much better applied to buying cannon, and drilling men to kill each other.

Now, having our stand-pipe, having paid for it with our own money, or money that we borrowed, it is manifestly our bounden duty to get as much good as possible from it. Of course, when it fulfills its first duty of assisting to supply an abundance of fresh water to our people, it will pay for itself, and more to; then the next thing is to consider it in an artistic, ornamental sense, in the light of a thing of beauty and a joy forever. It will be a shapely pile, and add much to the attractiveness of the landscape of which it forms a part.

It is thirty-seven feet square at its base, and its angles are relieved by shapely buttresses. These, and various parts of the work, are liberally ornamented with cut-stone trimmings. It preserves its square form to the height of 72 feet; and at that point is decorated with dentals, carving, and other architectural devices, making a very fine effect. At the hight mentioned it changes its form to an octagon, which it thenceforward preserves. The octagon starts with a diameter of 22 feet, and tapers gently until at the top the diameter is reduced to 14 feet. The summit of the tower is enriched by a heavy cornice of elegant design. At the bottom the walls are six feet three inches thick. About one and a half million of brick will be required for the work, which will be laid in cement, and form a fabric almost as firm as solid stone. The cost of the whole, exclusive of the iron tube inside, will be about $18,000, with this the cost will be between $25,000 and $30,000.

Now this is to all intents and purposes a very elegant monument, and if it were only erected as commemorative of some great historical event, and without any earthly use, it would be esteemed a work worthy of volumes of newspaper comments and tourist sketches. As it is only useful, it will probably escape with little notice. Compare it for a moment with other monuments in the country. The most famous of these is Bunker Hill monument. This is a plain square granite shaft, entirely free from ornament. It is 221 feet high, 31 feet square at the bottom, and 15 at the top. It will be seen that our tower is both larger and taller, being six feet larger in each direction at the base, and seven feet higher. The Bunker Hill affair is superior in costliness, however, since $150,000 were expended upon it, but much of this went to buildings, walls, &c., upon the ground.

The next most important monument is the Washington monument, at Baltimore, which is in some respects superior to that of Bunker Hill, since it has claims to artistic excellence, while that of Bunker Hill is simply one stone piled upon another, until the hight of 221 feet is reached. The Baltimore Washington monument is a handsome shaft of white marble, upon a base 50 feet square and 35 feet high. The column is 160 feet high, and is surmounted by a statue 15 feet high, of GEORGE, the little boy who could not tell a lie. This makes the entire hight 175 feet. Other monuments in various parts of the country make no claim to conspicuous mention on account of size. The famous leaning tower of Pisa is 178 feet high, cylindrical in form, and 50 feet in diameter.

Thus the stand-pipe being as admirably adapted to monumental as to hydraulic purposes, the next thing is to determine what great historical event it may be made to commemorate. There are any number of gentlemen in our city who consider that their lives and public services entitle them to a still more imposing memento, when death shall claim them for their own; our Congressman-elect may think that when his career is ended, the crowd he has assisted through numerous plunders should in gratitude name this in token of their appreciation of him, especially since it would not cost them anything; but then there would be a manifest inappropriateness in connecting him with cold water, either in this world or the next. When it came to deciding who was the noblest Toledoan of them all, and best entitled to this superb monument, the scheme would fall flat, an agreement would be impossible, since none of the candidates would receive any votes but their own.

The Maumee Valley is rather rich in battle material, but unfortunately for the present purpose, none of the leading events of the past occurred in the immediate neighborhood of the Water-Works. Were the tower a few miles further up the River, it could be made to commemorate the gallant defense of Fort Meigs, by General HARRISON's command, which turned back the tide of British invasion, and saved this section to the United States. Still further up, it might point out the scene of the terrible battle of Fallen Timber, which occurred in August, 1794, and by which MAD ANTHONY WAYNE broke the power of the Northwestern Indians. Some one might construct a beautiful legend on the "Last Sigh of the Moor" style, and have some Miami BOABDIL stand near where the water works now are, and take a farewell view of the calm, softly flowing Maumee, dotted with islands, and bounded by the fertile coruficlds of his tribe, now smoking from the devastating fires lighted by the white invaders; and then, gathering the remnant of his people around him, turn his face to the westward, and bid farewell forever to their pleasent hunting grounds, and the graves of their fathers.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Bowling Green.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AT BOWLING GREEN.

EDITOR BLADE: The annual meeting of the Wood County Teachers' Institute commenced at Bowling Green on Monday afternoon, 12th inst., with Prof. Edward Olney, of Michigan University, and Prof. William Mitchell, of Cleveland, as Instructors.

Owing to the election pending on Tuesday, and the press of fall work still on hand (the Institute being earlier than usual), the attendance is much smaller than usual. Last year there were 129 teachers present, while up to the present time (Thursday morning) only 67 have made their appearance.

Our lecturers are of the very first quality, and their instructions exceedingly valuable. It is therefore to be regretted that so many teachers, from whatever cause, have failed to avail themselves of these superior helps to their teaching profession.

On Monday evening, Professor Olney delivered a carefully prepared prepared lecture on the "antiquity of the Earth," giving, of course, the geological view. It was listened to with very deep interest.

During the day sessions, the instructions are confined more closely to text book topics, but at night subjects are chosen with a wider latitude.

On Tuesday evening Prof. Mitchell gave us a very clear exposition of the subject, "The Winds of the Earth," both periodical and variable, and the distribution of rains over the earth's surface, with the causes of the same.

On Wednesday morning the Institute opened with a lecture by Prof. Olney—subject, "Arithmetic." He prefaced by saying that one of the sins of good teachers is doing *too much*—too much instruction and too much explanation. As much as possible should be left for the pupil to do—to find out. Teachers should refuse to explain what the pupil can find out with a reasonable amount of thought and application.

The place for explanation, or illustration is when the scholars approach a new rule, or principle, or problem of unusual difficulty, and then only sufficient to enable them to grasp the principle or master the difficulty.

In the afternoon Prof. Mitchell lectured on "The Method of Teaching Grammar.

It is a mistake to expect anything like immediate results *in the language* of those who study grammar. Habitual good language is the result of home influences and culture in that particular. It requires long acquaintance with the principles of grammar, experience, and maturity of mind, to comprehend this abstract science as to apply it effectually to the correction of bad language.

The study of technical grammar should be approached very gradually by oral language—lessons commencing with correcting inaccurate language used used by primary schools, and continuing so through all grades by blackboard and slate composition of sentences, in which may be pointed out all the different classes of words, and their proper use.

Wednesday night Professor Olney lectured on the subject of "Species," developing the different views now entertained by scholars, and the arguments for each.

There are *four* principal views:

1. The old orthodox view.

2. Agassiz's view, in which identity of species is asserted only of "Identity of purpose in the mind of the Creator,"

3. The Lamarchian or development theory. Prof. Tyndal represents this theory in the crisp sentence, "In *matter* I find the promise and potency of all life." The animal has had a constant tendency to adapt itself to all external circumstances; hence all changes, all varieties and all improvements in species from lower to higher.

4. Darwinian theory, which is a modification of the former, introducing "selection and the survival of the fittest" as important elements in accounting for species. T.

Oct. 15, 1874.

Putnam County.

The Ottawa *Sentinel* says:

Mr. Henry Schroeder, of Greensburgh township, this year harvested one thousand five hundred and six bushels of wheat, machine measure. This entire crop only cost Mr. S. five dollars outside of the work done by himself and family.—Deer hunting is good in the swamps.—On last Sunday evening, a son of John Blanchard, of Monroe township, was instantly killed by being kicked by a horse. The young man was about 17 years of age and a very steady boy.—Last Wednesday an unknown man was found in a dying condition by the side of the Railroad, about two and a half miles from Ottawa. He was taken to Ottawa and shortly after died of what the doctors pronounce congestive fever. Nothing is known of who he was or how he came there, but it is thought he was a brakeman on the Road.

Williams County.

EDITOR BLADE:—The election passed off very quietly, and a large vote was polled. The Democrats worked with more zeal than the Republicans, and got out a larger vote. Hurd's majority over A. M. Pratt is 89; a gain 55 over two years ago. The Democratic State ticket has a majority of 77, a gain of 42 over the vote of 1872. The Republican organization in St. Joe needs organizing before they can expect to do anything. C. P

Edgerton, Oct. 14, 1874.

Erie County.

EDITOR BLADE:—In the matter of our election but little need be said after the details you doubtless have ere this by telegraph. Milan township gave about its usual Republican majority yesterday—180 for Foster.

A session of the Erie County Teachers' Institute is being held this week, at Miss Palmer's Normal School building, presided over by C. F. Adams, Superintendent of the Milan Union Schools. Among the more notable educators in attendance is State School Commissioner Harvey, who lectures this day and evening.

Milan is again evincing signs of life in the way of building and general repairing and fixing up; more so than at any time in the last decade of years, together with large talk in that line for the near future.

A severe frost last night closed vegetation mainly to this section.

Mrs. Eli Ruggles, once a daughter in the original Merry family, was buried to-day from the Presbyterian Church. C.

Milan, Oct. 14th, 1874.

Paulding County.

EDITORS BLADE:—The election of yesterday was another Democratic victory in this township. (The returns from the other townships not yet received.) The Democrats worked like tigers; had several men with teams out all day picking up lazy or careless voters, and taking them to the polls. The Republicans manifested but little interest, many staying away from the polls altogether. Had they worked as did the Democrats, they might have had a Republican victory to chronicle.—Tom Haliman, a saloon keeper, was arrested yesterday and lodged in the calaboose for selling liquor on election day. When arrested he drew a revolver, but the officer took it from him, and it is now in the hands of the Mayor. This same saloon keeper became enraged at Charles Boland, and fired off his revolver at him three times. No one hurt. Boland was allowed to keep Haliman company in the calaboose all night, when they probably had opportunity to settle their quarrel.

On Monday evening an attempt was made to burn the building lately occupied by K. K. Carver as a grocery store. There was an auction sale of a remnant of the goods going on in the first story at the time. When the alarm of fire was given, the crowd rushed up stairs when they found a pile of old rags and papers piled close around the stove-pipe to the height of a foot and a half or two feet. Fortunately it was discovered before much dam

"RAMON."

[A spirited poem, in October *Atlantic*, by Bred Harte in his very best vein. The scene is laid at El Refugio Mine, Northern Mexico.]

Drunk and senseless in his place,
Prone and sprawling on his face,
More like brute than any man
A live Ordead—
By his great pump out of gear,
Lay the peon engineer,
Waking only just to hear,
Overhead,
Angry tones that called his name,
Oaths and cries of bitter blame—
Woke to hear all this, and waking, turned and fled!

"To the man who'll bring to me,"
Cried Intendant Harry Lee—
Harry Lee, the English foreman of the mine—
"Bring the sot alive or dead,
I will give to him," he said,
"Fifteen hundred *pesos* down,
Just to set the rascal's crown
Underneath this heel of mine:
Since but death
Deserves the man whose deed,
Be it vice or want of heed,
Stops the pumps that give us breath—
Stops the pumps that suck the death
From the poisoned lower levels of the mine!"

No one answered, for a cry
From the shaft rose up on high:
And shuffling, scrambling, tumbling from below,
Came the miners each, the bolder
Mounting on the weaker's shoulder,
Grappling, clinging to their hold or
Letting go,
As the weaker gasped and fell
From the ladder to the well—
To the poisoned pit of hell
Down below!

"To the man who sets them free,"
Cried the foreman, Harry Lee—
Harry Lee, the English foreman of the mine—
"Brings them out and sets them free,
I will give that man," said he,
"Twice that sum, who with a rope
Face to face with Death shall cope,
Let him come who dares to hope!"
"Hold your peace!" some one replied,
Standing by the foreman's side;
"There has one already gone, who e'er he be!"

Then they held their breath with awe,
Pulling on the rope, and saw,
Fainting figures reappear,
On the black rope swaying clear,
Fastened by some skillful hand from below;
Till a score the level gained,
And but one alone remained—
He the hero and the last,
He whose skillful hand made fast
The long line that brought them back to hope and cheer!

Haggard, gasping, down dropped he
At the feet of Harry Lee—
Harry Lee, the English foreman of the mine—
"I have come," he gasped, "to claim
Both rewards. Senor, my name
Is Ramon!
I'm the drunken engineer—
I'm the coward, Senor"—Here
He fell over, by that sign
Dead as stone!

Farm Garden, and House.

How I Killed Thistles.

The thistles evidently did not suspect my intentions until the latter part of July or first of August. Nothing unusual had occurred until that time. The ground—a clover sod—was ploughed in the spring, but that is what is always done for a corn crop. It was a Londoner, I think, who objected to farming—that "land was always naturally wrong side up, and had to be turned before a crop would grow." Then the field was dragged, cultivated, rolled and marked out in the usual way, and finally planted on the 28th of May. In all this there was nothing uncommon—nothing indeed that the thistles really objected to. The field was ploughed so early that the young growth had not commenced, and though the plow did cut some roots two, it only replanted them in mellow soil for a more vigorous growth than before. A week after planting, the field was gone over with Thomas's smoothing harrow; but that also had no reference to the thistle. If the roots were sending up new shoots, the fine tilth of the soil would make them to grow all the faster. Even the first cultivation, both ways, and the hand-hoeing, were not expected to kill the thistles. Farmers generally do as much as that, and yet seldom, if ever, make much headway in this direction. There was no reason why this should prove an exception. If the roots suffered a slight check, it was sure to be made up the long breathing spell commencing at haying time and continued through the remainder of the season. Most farmers drop the hoe then, and what with harvesting and preparing ground for wheat, they never take it up again. Now a thistle left in mellow, rich ground at early haying time, will often ripen its seed before frost comes to cut it down. It will spread at the root and be ready to choke the next year's crop of oats or barley, and be rampant again in the wheat the year after.

So it was at harvest time that I began the real campaign against the thistles. The clover sod was rotting, and the thistle roots were showing effects in their unusual vigor. The cultivator was run each way through the rows, cutting out everything except in the hill. Then every weed of any kind was carefully pulled from among the corn, and those between the rows cut up by a hoe. After this two more dressings with a cultivator at intervals of one week apart. My neighbors advised me to wait a little longer, as "the thistles were not up yet." But I was determined that they never should get up. By this time the corn formed a dense mass of foliage, completely shading the ground, and the stalks were so beat and twisted that further horse cultivation was impossible. Just then the barley had to be got in, and I waited a whole week after the last cultivation. I then went through with a sharp hoe, cutting out every thistle as deep as the hoe would reach in mellow ground, and where the hoe could not go I used the thumb and finger. Taken thus young, thistles are a very harmless weed, as they have no thorns worth speaking of, but they do stain the fingers badly. I went over the field once after that, bending under the crossed and twisted cornstalks. But there were few thistles. Keeping them under ground so long, together with the dense mass of foliage above them, was too much, and they never recovered. The corn was followed by barley and that by wheat, and not a thistle was to be seen in either crop excepting close to a stone fence on one side of the field.

Now for summing up the cost and results of the operation. The field was one of the most weedy on the farm; yet it was cleaned in one season, at a cost of two cultivations each way and two hand hoeings more than every farmer gives. These came at a season of the year when labor is most expensive; but estimating it at its highest, it did not cost me $6 per acre, or say $50 for the nine acres in the field. This would include pay at $1 per day for an old mare to do the cultivating, while if not so used said mare would be in pasture doing nothing. I am sure I made $50 worth more of corn than I should if I had not tried to kill the thistles. The second hand-hoeing and pulling the weeds from the hills more than paid the cost. It came just as the corn was earing, and made the ears fill better if not grow longer. At least something caused an unusual number of stalks to produce two ears: I laid it to killing thistles. The only loss was the usual stolen crop of pumpkins, which I did not plant that year because I expected to cultivate later than is common; but the pumpkin crop grown in this way, like everything else that is stolen, always costs more than it is worth.

No farmer is excusable for having thistles on land that has been in corn. Killing them costs nothing but the use of $5 or $6 extra labor per acre, from July till the crop of corn can be harvested and sold, and every cent repaid. But this is not the whole or greatest advantage. The land is cleaner for all future crops. Millions of weed seeds are stimulated to growth by the annual thoroughness of cultivation, and these are got rid of forever. Frequent stirring of the ground breaks the crust which forms on the surface, and makes the soil absolutely more fertile than it would have been. I got ten bushels per acre more of barley than I would if the corn had not been cleaned of thistles. I am sure I got at least five bushels per acre more of wheat. And the field still shows the good effects, and is worth at least $10 to $20 per acre more than if covered with thistles. So then for the use of $50 for three months, I got a return almost immediately of the capital, dividends of 100 to 200 per cent. for two years, and the capital is unimpaired, and capable of yielding equal dividends for years to come. Can anything pay better than this?—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Purchasing a Horse.

Although it may not be necessary that a person should be perfectly acquainted with the mechanical structure of the horse's frame, according to the laws of nature, to render him a good judge of a horse; yet, fortunately for such as have them to sell, vast numbers of persons purchase horses from a very slight experience of them, regardless of the proverb of "He hath a good judgment who doth not rely on his own." There is also another proverb, prevalent, we believe, in Spain, which well applies here: "He that would buy a mule without a fault must not buy one at all;" and, although faultless horses may be as rare as faultless drivers of them, we will offer a few hints to a person in the act of purchasing one, addressing him in the colloquial style:

First, bear in mind the uses for which you intend the horse. Secondly, until you try him, it is hard to say what a horse will do. However, the following indices may induce you to try him: If he appears well-bred, with loose, bright skin, which may be called his complexion; observe that his hair does not stand hollow from his skin, particularly about the poll of his neck. If you find him standing over a good deal of ground, it is a sure sign that he has got length where it ought to be; not in the back, but from the obliquity of his shoulders, and the arm being set on at the extreme point of his shoulder, which so much contributes to the act of extension of the fore parts.

Next examine minutely his thighs and hocks, being especially careful to observe the position of the point of the hock bone. Above all things, avoid a short or an overstopped horse. This latter, from being too heavy for his legs, will seldom last many years. As for the minor points, common observation alone is wanting. Have his head placed in such a situation as will enable you to satisfy yourself that he has perfectly organized eyes, free from incipient cataract, sometimes rather difficult to be detected; and as for his age, there are but two ways of satisfying yourself on that point. By his teeth till about eight years old; afterwards by the state of his legs, which are, in fact, the best test of his value, the best proof of what he has done, and the sure source of speculation as to what he may hereafter be expected to do. Observe, also, his joints, that no material injury has been done to them by blows, strains, &c., and that they are strong.

But the purchaser of a horse must not trust to his eye. Neither must he be satisfied with him, how well soever he may go upon a good road. It is the peculiar excellence of going well through dirt that renders a horse valuable for most purposes; and no man can assure himself that a horse has this peculiar excellence, until he puts him to the test. The best method of doing it is this; Put him along at a good pace, with a slack rein, upon a good road, letting him find himself all at once upon that which is soft and holding. If, on quitting the former, he cringes more than might be expected, and shortens his stroke much, look for a better horse, as this one will be going in distress, when other horses are going comparatively at their ease. Horses possess gradations of excellence in this qualification, more than in any other, but in it consists the *summum bonum* in a good horse; inasmuch as, whatsoever may be his other good qualities, they are all useless, when the acting parts are from this cause, deep ground, easily over-fatigued. With regard to his wind, he must not judge hastily of that, in a horse not in work. Should he not perceive anything like whistling in his respiration when he puts him along at a quick pace, and his chest is capacious and deep, and his head well set on, he is not to reject him in case he appears blown by a short gallop. Condition and work will rectify that; but many a good horse has been rejected on this account, by persons not taking into consideration the state of his bodily condition, in a trial of this nature.

The price of the horse varies with the times, and, no doubt, is as much regulated by the price of wheat as the loaf of bread is. But first-rate horses, in all ages of the world, have ever produced good, and even extravagant prices.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Our Shows.

Is the system of judging and prize-giving at our shows really beneficial? This is a question which has agitated many minds for several years back. There can be no doubt but that the practical experience of a great many persons is that the decisions rendered at these shows are upon the whole not satisfactory. Judges are apparently either partial or incapable of judging as to the merits of this class and that. They render their judgments, to be sure, but no sooner have the people heard of them than divisions without number are immediately formed. Some declare this exhibitor has been wronged, some that, and some the other, until really a doubt supervenes in the best-balanced mind as to whether the system of judging should not be done away with entirely. Take, for instance, cattle of different grades,—what two can agree upon their qualities? and when we descend from cattle to sheep and hogs, the divergence of opinion becomes much greater. When again we descend into the scale of implements and manufactures in general, how much more widely still do opinions differ? The fact is, our shows, it appears from every point of view, whilst giving a certain impetus to some in one sense, are an equally certain clog upon others equally deserving in another. Now, what is the remedy for all this? It must be admitted that the general object of all shows is business, traffic, gain. Men show their cattle in order to secure premiums, and thereby increase trade in them. Manufacturers show their various wares for a similar purpose. Indeed, if we except the "Ladies' Departments" and one or two more, the same may be safely said of all others. If, then, judging and prize giving injure some, whilst the public, who are really the purchasers, are not satisfied, we may with some degree of reason ask—Why not do away with the system? Why not turn our shows into fairs; hold them for two or four weeks instead of one; let exhibitors show their wares to the very best advantage and to any extent; and let the public be the judges, giving their decisions not by awarding prizes, but by leaving their orders? True, there are certain classes of exhibited goods and workmanship which every one likes to see at these exhibitions, and without which the exhibitions themselves would prove not nearly so interesting. Let these continue to occupy their present position; let competent and impartial judges be appointed over them, and let prizes be awarded. We refer in this instance more to "Fine Arts" than anything else. But in most other departments we would say, let the people be sole judges and suit themselves. We have reason to believe that, were this system followed, our shows would be larger and better attended; for it cannot be denied that many articles of superior excellence are thrown into the shade by the opinion passed upon them at these exhibitions.—*Canada Farmer.*

Alkali for an Old Apple Tree.

In considering the growth of organisms, the action of the alkalies is to be looked upon as scarcely less important than that of air and water. Lime is the great animal alkali, and potash the vegetable one; its old name of vegetable kali expressed that fact, and all the potash of commerce is well known to be derived from wood ashes. The importance of potash as a manure has been frequently overlooked by farmers, who rarely know the large armount of this material found in grass, grain crops, leaves, barnyard manure, roots and fruits. How potash acts in plants, in conjunction with carbon and silex, to form woody fibre, starch, sugar, and oil, is yet unknown to chemical observers, but the fact of its action is beyond a doubt.

Liebig long since pointed out that the chief cause of barrenness is the waste of potash carried off by rich crops, especially tobacco, with no replacement of proper manure. How many millions of pounds of potash have been sent to Europe from the forests of America, and in the grain, tobacco, and hemp! Luckily one alkali may be replaced by another, and we have received a considerable quantity of soda from Europe seaweed and in the shape of salt. Latterly, nitrate of soda from natural deposits in South America is brought to us at a cheap rate.

The point to which we now call attention is that our farmers and fruit growers have ignored, or rather have been ignorant of, the importance of wood ashes as a vegetable stimulant and as the leading constituent of plants. Even coal ashes, now thrown away as useless, have been shown both by experiment and analysis, to possess a fair share of alkaline value. According to our observation, if the practice of putting a mixture of wood and coal ashes around the stems of fruit trees and vines, particularly early in the spring, were followed as a general rule, our crops of apples, grapes, peaches, etc., would be greatly benefited in both quality and quantity, and the trees and vines would last longer. We will relate only one experiment.

Some twenty-five years ago, we treated an old hollow pippin apple tree as follows,—The hollow, to the height of eight feet, was filled and rammed with a compost of wood ashes, garden mould, and a little waste lime (carbonate). The filling was securely fastened in by boards. The next year the crop of sound fruit was sixteen bushels from an old shell of a tree that had borne nothing of any account for some time. But the strangest part was that followed. For seventeen years after filling the old pippin tree continued to flourish and bear well.—*Scientific American.*

A Parlor Flower Box

A device for holding easily a large number of window plants is thus described by a correspondent of the English *Country Gentleman*:

Among the not expensive window gardens we may name a device we used in our own sitting-room, which we called an "Adoptive Case," as we may fit a receptacle to receive our pots, and our experiment not being patented, and not beyond the constructive genius of the village carpenter, of course any one who chooses can have one made to order. Our window shelf being only six inches in width, we had a box made that would just fit into our window, of the following dimensions:—The length of the box was three feet, the depth fourteen inches, and the width fourteen inches. Into this box we had a zinc pan placed, made so that it would just fit the inside, of four inches in depth. This box was to receive the drainage of surplus water from the plants, had a hole to draw off dirty or surplus water from the end, and was stopped with a wooden stopper. A box of this kind, properly made and attended to, would not need drawing off perhaps during the winter, and I am speaking of the winter treatment of plants now.

Having placed the zinc pan within the box, fill the same with tolerably small bits of broken crock until it is even with the top of the pan; then cover the top of this pan with a thin piece of board (pasteboard will do), in which holes are bored, and then place your composition of earth for your plants; set out your plants, choosing those of any species you may wish, and at once commence your study and treatment of the same. With such a simple box as this you may grow not only the greater number of our native ferns, but add to them from time to time as your knowledge increases.

Adjusting the Harness to Fit the Horse.

Every part of a harness should be buckled up shorter or let out until harness fits the horse as neatly as a pair of boots that are the proper size for one's feet. The collar should fit closely, with space enough at the bottom to admit a man's hand. If too large it has the bad effect of drawing the shoulders together. On no consideration should a team or any work horse be compelled to wear a martingale, as it draws the head down and prevents him from getting in an easy and natural position.

The check-rein may be used, but only tight enough to keep the head in a natural position and should never be wound around the hame. See that the hames are buckled tight enough at the top to bring the draft irons at the proper point on the side of the collar. If too low, it not only interferes with the action of the shoulders, but gives the collar an uneven bearing. Caution should be taken that the girth is not buckled too tight, particularly on strong teams, for when the traces are straightened it has not the tendency to draw the girth against the belly and distress the horse. A teamster should be educated to harness a horse correctly, as this is something that cannot be taught by writing.—*New York Herald.*

Religious.

At Providence, R. I., Oct. 13, the General Conference of the Free Will Baptists received delegates from the Congregational Council, and from the Christian Convention. After a long debate on the report of the Committee on Church Policy, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we believe Christian baptism to be the act of public consecration to Christ, and not a door into the Christian Church.

Resolved, That we believe in baptism, and that immersion only in baptism is the fundamental doctrine of our Church.

A resolution was adopted in favor of endowing the Hillsdale College, Michigan.

At New York, Oct. 18, a missionary meeting under the auspices of the Episcopal Board of Mission, was held in the Academy of Music. The building was crowded. Bishop McCloskey, of Michigan, presided. Addresses were delivered by Rev. A. C. Garrett, of Nebraska, Hon. Rev. W. H. Hare, D. D., and others.

A Williamette (Or.) farmer wanted a hand last month to drive a reaper, and his married sister who was there on a visit heard him say he would pay $1.50 a day for a hand. She stepped forward, claimed the job, took the price, and kept it up several days, doing first-rate work.

REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

Meeting of the Southern Republican Congress at Chattanooga.

Delegates from the reconstructed States met at Chattanooga on the 13th inst., and were called to order by Senator Clayton. William Markham, of Georgia, was made temporary Chairman. After the appointment of Committees, the Convention adjourned to 4 o'clock. North and South Carolina were not represented.

After re-assembling, the following letter was read to the Convention from the Republican Congressional Executive Committee:

To the Delegates of the Chattanooga Convention:

SIRS—Considerate men who have given the subject attention, regard the movement for a Convention of Southern Republicans as of the very greatest importance to the section of the country to be represented. They believe that, if considerate counsels prevail, and the delegates meet possessed of facts bearing upon the condition of Southern communities, and lay them before the country in an authentic and concise form, an impression will be made which may favorably affect the judgment of the well-disposed in every section. At this Convention the records should be fully and honestly made up, showing all the hindrances to the material, moral and intellectual progress, with which Republicans have to contend; what progress has been made, whether in the States or sections, where Democrats have control of any of the great interests of society have prospered more or been depressed; also, whether taxes on property have been more or less; whatever facts may be, they should be carefully gathered, whether resulting in crime or extending only to intimidation. The spirit and purpose of the action of the legislative, judicial and executive departments should be reviewed; all, in fact, that tends to lawlessness may well be considered upon the whole record thus honestly made; that the special judgment of the American people may be safely invoked. To the sincere and thoughtful statesmen who will assemble on this occasion, these suggestions are believed to be entirely unnecessary, but lest some should deem them unwarranted, I here state that they are suggestions only, and they are submitted with great diffidence, but with a sincere hope that they may aid in securing careful preparation for the work of the Convention, and a full attendance.

J. M. EDMONDS, Secretary.

Upon reassembling, Lewis E. Parsons, of Alabama, was elected permanent President, and proceeded to address the Convention. At the conclusion of his remarks, it was ordered that a committee of three from each State be appointed on resolutions, and a committee of one from each State to prepare an address upon the condition of affairs in the Southern States. It was resolved to appoint a committee of one from each State delegation to gather and collect facts and statistics in regard to the condition of the Southern States. The President of the Convention was added to the Committee on Address. The roll of States was then called, and the following committee appointed:

Committee on Resolutions—Alabama, James H. Speed, Arthur Bingham, and P. J. Haines; Arkansas, S. W. Dorsey, John Whitlock, and J. Wheeler; Georgia, Wesley Shropshire, Madison Davis, and Benjamin F. Brinsby; Louisiana, P. B. S. Pinchback, Judge Stonoker, and A. P. Field; Virginia, J. L. Wilson, John Avery, and L. M. Shoemaker; Texas, D. J. Baldwin and H. Andrew Neil; Tennessee, E. C. Camp, W. S. Marshall, and V. A. Gaskel; Florida, R. Meacham, Dennis Eagan, and Geo. E. Wentworth; Mississippi, J. R. Lynch, P. F. West, and E. B. Hayck. Committee on Address—Alabama, Charles E. Mayer; Arkansas, John McClure; Louisiana, R. West; Mississippi, H. J. Holland; Virginia, L. M. Shoemaker; Texas, L. D. Vance; Georgia, Wm. Markham; Florida, Geo. E. Wentworth; Tennessee, W. Abbott. Committee on Facts and Statistics—Alabama, E. M. Kris; Arkansas, Edward Wheeler; Louisiana, H. C. Myers; Mississippi, Dr. C. Cullen; Virginia, J. S. Wilson; Texas, George W. Honey; Georgia, E. C. Wade; Florida, Sam. B. McLines; Tennessee, W. H. Stillwell.

Mr. Hill, the colored Secretary of State of Mississippi, introduced a resolution endorsing the Civil Rights bill, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with manifestations of disapproval on the part of the white members. Governor Brooks, of Arkansas, was invited to address the Convention this evening.

Adjourned to 7:30.

The Convention reassembled and a Committee of three was appointed to whom was referred a voluminous mass of correspondence from all parts of the South in relation to outrages, &c. The following is the Committee: L. M. Cousson, Alabama; J. M. Buchanan, Mississippi; and T. Low, Georgia.

Governor Brooks, of Arkansas, then addressed the Convention, making a bitter attack upon the White League and favoring reconstruction. He said that he preferred a government of thieves to one of murderers, and demanded more legislation for the protection of southern loyalists in the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts.

The committees are busy working up facts and statistics, and will probably report to-morrow. The whole number of delegates present is 200. It is hinted that Gen. Wilder will address the Convention to-morrow, and show the evil to the South of the manufacture of outrages. No prominent Republicans are here from the North.

Woman Suffrage

The American Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its annual meeting at Detroit on the 13th inst. The attendance was moderately large, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings. Colonel Ferry, of Michigan, called the meeting to order, and introduced the President of the Association, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who delivered the annual address, after which the report of the Executive Committee was read by Mrs. Lucy Stone Blackwell. These papers briefly review the progress made during the past year towards obtaining the object of the Association. The conclusion is that public sentiment is advancing in favor of equal rights for women.

Various Committees were then appointed, after which letters were read from a number of distinguished men and women, among whom are Judge Kingham, of Wyoming, Bishop Phelps, Hon. G. W. Julian, of Indiana, and others. Mrs. Blackwell reported resolutions which were read and tabled. The remainder of the afternoon was consumed in reading reports from auxiliary societies in the different States. In the evening a public meeting was held, addressed by Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Livingston, Miss Eastman and others.

At Detroit, Oct. 14, the Woman Suffrage Association meeting was attended by a large audience and much interest was shown in the proceedings. Colonel Ferry and Mrs. Gillett addressed the Convention regarding the progress of the cause in Michigan, and are hopeful that the Female Suffrage clause in the new Constitution will be adopted. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Convention:

1st—That our thanks are due to the 22 United States Senators, who at the last session of Congress voted and pleaded in favor of woman suffrage in the Territory of Pembina, and we rejoice at the submission of woman suffrage to the people by the Legislature of Michigan and Iowa, as acts of enlightened statesmanship, which cannot fail, whatever may be the immediate result, to hasten the day of woman's enfranchisement.

2d. That the recent endorsement of woman suffrage by the Methodist Convention of Michigan, by the conferences of Iowa, and by various other religious bodies of these and other States, is evidence that the value of woman's work in the Church begins to be realized, and in view of the fact that three fourths of the American Church members are women, we cordially invite the aid of Christians of all denominations in securing woman's enfranchisement.

3d. That the recognition of the right of women to vote and hold office by the Patrons of Industry in their Granges, by the Sovereigns of Industry in their Councils, and by the Good Templars in their lodges, entitle us to regard these societies as political auxiliaries of the woman's suffrage movement.

4th. That we protest against the appropriation by Congress or by State Legislatures of one dollar of the public money which is paid in part by women who are taxed without consent, or for the purpose of celebrating the centennial anniversary of a political independence in which women are not allowed to participate.

Letters of sympathy and encouragement were received from William Curtis, James T. Fields, Miss Abby Smith and others, and short addresses were made by several men and women, all speaking hopefully of success.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year; President, Bishop Gilbert, D. D.; Vice Presidents at large, T. W. Higginson, Rhode Island; H. Ward Howe, Washington, D. C.; Mary A. Livermore, William Curtis, New York; Miss George D. Hall, Missouri; William Lloyd Garrison, Hon. A. A. Sargent, California; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Lucy S. Stone, Massachusetts; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Kate H. Doggett, Illinois; Corresponding Secretary, Henry B. Blackwell; Recording Secretaries, W. N. Hudson, Michigan, and Lizzie B. Read, Iowa; Treasurer, John K. Wildman, Pennsylvania. A number of brief speeches were made at the evening session, after which the Convention adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN TROUBLES.

The telegram of Governor Brown, of Tennessee, to the President a few weeks ago, requesting that the United States withdraw action concerning the trial of the Gibson county outlaws, in order that the State might deal with them, has been referred to the Attorney General and by him referred to the United States Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee. The latter, in response thereto, forwards a long report, detailing many of the outrages alleged to have been committed and alludes to the arrest of blacks in that neighborhood, the details of which have been published, making particular reference to the 16 negro prisoners taken from jail recently and hanged, and says that, as soon as these facts were properly brought to his attention, he caused warrants to be issued for the apprehension of such persons as he believed guilty from the testimony in his possession. Sixteen men have already been indicted and others will probably be, as soon as the testimony can be adduced.

District Attorney Murray further says: "I have great difficulty in securing proof against parties engaged in this transaction, and in some instances witnesses do not obey the processes of the court, and I am obliged to have writs of attachment issued in order to secure the their attendance. He further submits that their crime was a violation of the acts of Congress, and was a crime that emphatically calls for action on the part of the United States. As to the prosecution of the parties in the State Court, he says that he is reliably informed that 41 men, supposed to be guilty are there indicted, not for murder, but under the sections of the Code of the State, cited in Gov. Brown's telegram to the President. He also says: "There are various grounds of prejudice, which will readily suggest themselves to you existing the local court, which could not exist in the United States Court, and I am well convinced that the parties indicted here can have a full, fair and impartial trial." Upon receiving this communication Attorney General Williams addressed the following letter to Governor Brown:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

To the Hon. John C. Brown, Governor—Nashville:

SIR—Referring to your dispatch to the President of the 18th ult., asking him to order, in respect to the Gibson county outrage, that no further arrests be made by the Marshal, and that parties already in custody be turned over to the proper local tribunals for trial, and to the President's answer thereto, in which he stated that your telegram had been referred to the United States District Attorney for Western District of Tennessee for information, and, that, when such report was received, a more definite answer would be made to your request, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of that report, detailing the circumstances under which this action of the Federal authorities in that case was had. No reasonable doubts can exist as to the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States upon the facts as stated by the District Attorney. If there be any doubt that it is as much the duty of the President to enforce the so-called Enforcement acts, or any other acts of Congress, To admit that persons charged with and arrested for criminal violation of the laws of the United States ought to be turned over for trial to the tribunals of the State in which the crimes are committed, upon a demand of the Executive thereof, because such persons may also be chargeable upon the same state of facts with violation of the State law, would be, as it seems to me, to surrender a power essential to the existence of the national authority, and to introduce a practice that would tend more to retard than to promote the administration.

Touching your statement that the parties may be punished under the laws of the State, and, therefore, that the criminal proceedings in the United States Court ought to be discontinued, I beg to cite as sufficient comment thereon what Justice Greer says in the case of Moore against the people of the State of Illinois (14, Howe, 30,) as follows: "Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of the State or Territory. He may be said to owe allegiance to two sovereigns, and may be liable to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either. The same act may be an offense against or transgression of the laws of both. Thus an assault upon a marshal of the United States, and hindering him in the execution of a legal process is a high offense against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment, and the same act may be also a gross breach of the peace of the State, or murder, and subject the same person to punishment under the State laws for misdemeanor or felony.—That either, or both, may, if they see proper, punish such an offender cannot be doubted."

I know of no reason to suppose that the parties arrested will not be fairly tried in the United States Courts, and if found guilty, I am sure no one would object to their punishment because they were not convicted in the State Court. While, if consistent with his official duty, the President would be pleased to accede to your wishes, he does not feel at liberty to interfere with the judicial proceedings referred to, and they will therefore be allowed to proceed in the usual way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

McEnery, in an address published on the 13th inst., renewed the proposition made by him in a letter to Kellogg in July, 1873, to submit the election returns of 1872 to be canvassed by five persons, two to be selected by each party, they to select a fifth and all to abide by the result of such canvass. Kellogg replied by saying he made a similar proposition before the returns had been canvassed at all. This proposition Gov. Warmoth declined. Kellogg says further, "I can now of course only speak for myself, but I would even now be willing that the returns, though they have been nearly two years in the hands of the spoilers, should be submitted to the examination of three or five disinterested persons to be appointed, say by the President of the United States, and if, after a thorough investigation, it does not appear that I was elected, I will willingly resign.

The Presidential Party.

At Caddo, Choctaw Nation, the Legislature and Judges of the Courts and other officers of the Choctaw Government, together with a large number of citizens, met the President's party. Mr. McGee King, on the part of the Governor, made a welcome speech to the President, thanking him and the great white race for the civilization and progress the Indians had made, and especially for the friendship the President had always shown toward the Indian people. The venerable Governor Pythchlin acted as interpreter.

The President in reply spoke as follows: "I have been very much gratified in passing through your country, to note so many evidences of progress among your people. I am glad to see you engaged in the raising of stock, and I think in a country so well adapted as this to that branch of industry, you cannot fail to become wealthy and prosperous. I have always endeavored to protect the Indians from wrong and injustice, and to give them every civil right. In future years, should I again have the pleasure of passing through your country, I hope to see great fields of cotton and other products that your soil and climate are so well adapted to, produced. I have no doubt but that in time you will become among the most worthy citizens of the United States. You have a soil and climate that justifies me in saying this to you. I am much pleased to meet so many citizens of the Choctow Nation.

The following comprises the President's party: The President and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Borie, Miss Borie, Gen. Babcock, Gen. Harney, John Dent and Miss Shields and Gen. Sheridan.

President Grant and party arrived at Atchison, Kansas, on the afternoon of the 18th, and were welcomed by an immense concourse of people gathered at the depot to await his arrival. A salute was fired, and the President was introduced to the multitude by Senator Ingalls. He was enthusiastically cheered. Mayor Murphy welcomed him on behalf of the people, and the President briefly responded. A great many persons were here from long distances to see the President.

The Swing Case.

At a meeting of the Chicago Presbytery on the 12th inst., Rev. James McLeod entered a protest signed by himself, Dr. Francis L. Pelton, Rev. C. J. Helsey, W. H. Vandoren and D. G. Burrell against the action of the majority of the Presbytery in erasing from its rolls at his own request the name of David Swing, for the following reasons:

First. Because the majority acted with undue haste in granting this demand of Mr. Swing, especially as the demand was unusual and unprecedented in the Presbyterian Church. So far as we have any law to guide us, it cannot be pleaded that the case was so urgent that it demanded immediate action. It was moreover the duty of the Presbytery to defer action in the case, at least until after the meeting of the Synod, which would have occasioned a delay of only two weeks, and more so because the decision of the Presbytery in unqualifiedly acquitting Mr. Swing of a grave charge made against him was appealed from, and the Synod has not yet had an opportunity to act in that appeal.

Second. Because the majority, in erasing the name of David Swing from the roll of the Presbytery, have violated our constitution, which declares that the necessity of the operation of an appeal is to suspend further proceeding on the ground of a decision appealed from.

Third. Because the action most dangerous and bad precedent, its only tendency being to weaken the power of the Church. The courts in their exercise of discipline of offending members, and those charged with offences, may in view of this action, fling defiance in the face of our Church Courts and order their names erased from the roll, and they may do it with assurance that their demands will not only be granted, but do so without fear or censure or even an admonition. Indeed, if the action of the majority in this case be worthy of imitation, such offender or those charged with offense may rather look for approval of the Court and for an expression of its warm personal regard.

Fourth. Because the Presbytery ought not to have respected the demand of Mr. Swing, so long as he continues to occupy the pulpit of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city.

Fifth. Because the Presbytery owes it to its dignity not only to reprove the bold and ill-advised demand of David Swing, but it would have been justified in rebuking that wayward brother for addressing to this body such a defiant letter, a copy of which is herewith attached, for we believe such expressions and such contempt are censurable, and not praiseworthy, and we believe that the Presbytery seriously erred in not expressing its unqualified disapproval of such conduct.

An animated discussion ensued on the question of entering the protest on the record, several members declaring it contained unjust and impertinent imputations on members of the Presbytery. Finally the motion to enter the protest on record was carried, and after some further discussion a Committee of Three was appointed to answer the protest.

The Synod of Illinois will meet in Chicago, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and the Swing case will come before it for formal settlement.

A gentleman arrived in Bloomington last Saturday, who stated that he had just stepped in to see his sister. His step was from Portland, Oregon, and he hadn't seen her in twenty-seven years.

A rich but parsimonious old gentleman on being taken to task for his uncharitableness, said: "True, I don't give much, but if you only knew how it hurts when I give anything, you wouldn't wonder."

SPECIAL NOTICES

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News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

The Postmaster General will shortly issue orders reorganizing the special agency of the branch of the Postal Service, limiting it to a detection of frauds and to the instruction of postmasters in in their duties, and to secure prompt transaction of the money order business. He will, however, detail two or more special agents to look into the matter of local expenses of the postoffices throughout the country, and ascertain why it is that a comparison of cost of running various large postoffices of free delivery grade, shows that the percentage of expenses to receipts is as high as 60 per cent., and in some cases is low as 25 per cent., with all sorts of varying figures between. When this investigation is completed, it will be extended to all offices in which Postmasters receive a yearly compensation of $1,000 and upwards.

Treasurer Spinner has decided that the proceeds of the National Bank notes forwarded in good faith for redemption will be credited to the five per cent. fund, if desired.

The resignation of Richard W. Busteed, United States Judge for Alabama, has been received and accepted by the President. His successor has not been named.

M. D. Phillips, of Ohio, Principal Examiner in the Patent Office, is appointed Examiner of Interferences, and the First Assistant Examiner, H. A. Seymour, of Connecticut, is promoted to the place of Principal Examiner. Both were under the Civil Service rules.

Dr. A. Ruppauer, late United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition, has received the compliment of election as Corresponding Member of the Imperial Royal Society of Physicians in Vienna.

A dispatch says the Secretary of War will, in his forth coming annual report, probably recommend an appropriation sufficient to manufacture 100,000 of the latest patent Springfield breech-loading army rifles for the use of the regular army and to distribute to the States for the militia, so far as they will go. These rifles, after repeated experiments, have been adopted as the standard arm for the United States regular army and State militia. They will be furnished to the militia as fast as the appropriations of Congress will admit.

Estimates of the various departments have been transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury. They will foot up something less than the estimates of last year, but somewhat more than the actual appropriations made by Congress. It has been the custom heretofore for the departments to estimate for appropriations sufficient to cover the probable expenses, and let Congress do the cutting down. This year, however, the estimates will approximate the actual appropriations of last year. The estimates of last season amounted to $170,677,899.61, and the appropriations to $152,800,995.20, making a reduction of $17,876,404 41.

At Washington, Oct. 16, the Acting Secretary of the Interior received the reports of James Moore, New Jersey; John L. Merium, Minnesota, and John S. Logan, of Ohio, Commissioners appointed to examine whether the deficiencies in the construction of the Union Pacific Railway as reported by the commission of eminent citizens appointed by Secretary Cox, under act of Congress, April 10 1864, has been supplied and the Road completed as required. The present Commissioners' examination was commenced September 25th, and completed on the 5th inst., and they claim to have made it thoroughly and in detail. The Commissioners find from personal examination and from data furnished by the Company, that the expenditure required by the former Commission in finishing bridges, in replacing high trestles by filling with earth, etc., were finally completed in September, 1874, and they have, therefore, decided that the Road as built is a first class Railroad, fully complying with its charter and requirements of law, and in accordance with the instructions of the department furnished to them. The report is signed by all three of the Commissioners. It will require the approval of the President and the formal acceptance of the Road as a completed structure, before patents can be issued.

At Washington, Oct. 16, at an adjourned meeting of the bar of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Campbell presiding, a series of resolutions were adopted in testimony of their great affection and esteem for Judge Benjamin Robins Curtis, and their sense of the great loss which the courts and the bar of the whole country and the community at large suffer in his death. They commemorate his fidelity to the Government, to religion and to truth. All these traits of duty as the rule of his life the bar present to living lawyers and their succeeding generations for their sincerest homage. The resolutions having been agreed to, Attorney General Williams was requested to present them to the Supreme Court and move that they be entered upon the minutes, and the Chairman of the meeting was requested to forward a copy to the family of the deceased. Reverdy Johnson and others delivered eulogies.

THE EAST.

At New York, Oct. 13, Charles A. Dana has declined the nomination for Mayor, tendered him by the Industrial political party.

At New York, Oct. 15, the Tammany Hall Congressional Conventions were held, and the following named gentlemen nominated to the next Congress: 5th Congressional District, Edwin R Mead; 6th, Hon. S. S. Cox; 8th, Col. Frederick A. Conklin; 9th, Hon. Fernando Wood, long term; Richard Schell, short term; 10th, Abraham S. Hewitt; 11th, Hon. Benjamin A. Willis. The nominations were all unanimous.

The Tribune says that at the meeting of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, a letter was read from Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, President of the Board, dated Berne, Switzerland, September 1st. Dr. Sears, General Agent of the Board, presented a voluminous report of work for the past fifteen months. He spoke of the signal success of the Southern school system of the Board. Mixed schools had been tried with remarkable success. The plan of the General Agent has been to co-operate with the School Commissioners in each State, and only upon his recommendation is money given from the fund. Certain conditions have been made necessary, and non-compliance at the end of the year causes forfeiture by the school of the money to have been awarded it. These conditions are that the school must contain so many pupils, and must have one teacher to 50 pupils. The report was unanimously adopted, and Mr. Sears commended for the able management of his trust. The next meeting of the Board will probably be in June, 1875.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, except Ezra Cornell, C. W. Field and Hiram Sibley, who give place to James Milliken, Levi P. Morton and Daniel Farrance.

THE WEST.

Secretary Bristow, Postmaster General Jewell and Attorney General Williams have approved the plans for the western front of the Custom House at Chicago, and the work will be pushed forward rapidly.

The trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad announce the intelligence of the sale in New York of the second million of Cincinnati 7 30 bonds for the construction of the Southern Railroad. The bonds were sold at par with accrued interest. All the heavy grading on the road between Cincinnati and Chattanooga is under contract, and 600 men are working upon it. With the remaining ten millions of authorized bonds the trustees promise to have the entire road ready for cars in 20 months.

The Chicago, Times of Oct. 13, says it has transpired that Sidney Dillon and James Gould, representing the Union Pacific Company, met at Denver, a few days ago, prominent officials of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and entered into an agreement which specifies that the Union Pacific Road shall hereafter prorate with the Kansas line on all through freights and passenger business, and impose the same charges from Omaha as are charged from Kansas City to Cheyenne. It is also stipulated that the former shall so arrange the running of the trains as to enable the trains of the latter Company to make the proper connections for the quick transit of their freight and passenger trains. There are some further stipulations concerning the completion of branch lines and other features, which are of no particular interest to the public. All of these stipulations are to remain in effect until a decision has been rendered by the United States Court. If this arrangement has been made, it will destroy the monopoly heretofore held by the Iowa lines, and will inure greatly to the benefit of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, which now has a through line to Kearney Junction, and will, it is said, put on through cars at once.

Some weeks since, one Geo. W. Smith was kidnapped from Massue county, Ill., where it was alleged an indictment for murder is pending against him, and the attention of Gov. Beveridge was called to the matter, and he demanded of Gov. Brown of Tennessee the return of Smith and the arrest and delivery to the State authorities of the kidnappers, B. K. Ward and M. L. Williams. Gov. Brown has at last replied to the demand. He reviews the facts in the case and admits that the action of the Tennessee officials was without authority of law, but hopes that inasmuch as Smith was notoriously guilty of murder and that as there was no intentional disrespect shown the authorities of this State, Gov. Beveridge may find it compatible with his sense of duty to let the matter rest as it now stands. This, Governor Beveridge is not willing to do, but on the contrary, renews this demand for the return of Smith to this State, and for the arrest and delivery to the State authorities of the kidnappers. He says that the guilt or innocence of the accused is not in question; that the laws of Illinois provide for the detention for a reasonable time, of any person against whom there is evidence of a liability for crime in another state, and that the abductors had no authority or legal pretense for their act. It is said that the atrocious murder with which the prisoner Smith is charged, is the killing of a man who attempted to prevent his desertion from the Confederate army.

At Salt Lake, Oct. 16, there were two indictments brought in by the Grand Jury for lacivious cohabitation, and it is generally believed they are against Brigham Young and Geo. R. Cannon, late delegate to Congress. No suits have been made, however, and the Clerk of the Court states that no person is authorized to give any information in regard to it. It is known, however, that evidence in regard to these parties was being taken by the Grand Jury.

Rev. Robert Collyer has finally decided not to accept the call which he recently received from the Church of the Messiah, New York, but to remain at Chicago.

Brigham Young's health is reported as very poor, and his life is believed to be of short duration.

Workmen are employed on the grade of the Utah Western Narrow Gauge from Salt Lake, and cars are promised to be running to Lake Point before Spring.

A vein of iron ore has been discovered in Morgan county, Utah, five miles from the Union Pacific Railroad, which is claimed to equal any discoveries of this kind in Wyoming.

The first of the system of wing dams for the improvement of navigation on the Upper Mississippi was completed on the 17th inst. It is located at Pig's Eye Bar, about four miles below St. Paul. It was one of the most troublesome obstructions to navigation on the Upper Mississippi. The dam is about 600 feet long, and has been constructed at a comparatively small expense, under the direction of the United States Engineer Corps, by Captain John B. Davis, of the Government dredge boat. The work has been viewed by a party of influential business men of St. Paul, on invitation of Captain Davis, and at a banquet given the plan was endorsed by remarks made by Senator Ramsey and Captain Russell Blakely, one of the oldest steamboatmen in the country, and by others, and by a set of resolutions adopted unanimously.

THE SOUTH.

A Memphis dispatch of October 15th states that the cotton stalks which were brought in and placed on exhibition at the Cotton Exchange prove conclusively that the frosts of the past few mornings were severe enough to check the growth of the plant, and seriously injure, if not entirely destroy all the young bolls. The leaves of the plants on exhibition presented a crisped appearance, while the young bolls look considerably blacker.

The Attorney General is in receipt of a telegram from the United States Marshal of Alabama, stating that 42 additional arrests have been made in Sumter county of persons charged with committing Ku-Klux outrages and stopping United States mails.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain

The Mark Lane Express in its view of crop prospects, says the weather past has been rough, but there has been sufficient intervals of fine weather to allow farmers to work late and proceed with sowing, except in the north, where there has been some disastrous floods. The downward course of the prices on wheat is not yet ended.

It is stated in a London dispatch says that the compensation paid to England by the Madrid Government amounts to seventy-five thousand dollars, forty-five thousand of which was paid on account of the Virginius butchery, and the remainder covers outstanding claims. England would not recognize the present Government until all claims were admitted.

A dispatch says Glasgow University will elect a Lord Rector Nov. 16th. Active canvass is in progress. The Conservative students support Disraeli for re election. The Liberals are divided, some going for Foster and others favoring Ralph Waldo Emerson.

France.

Ex-President Thiers addressed the French residents at Florence on the 12th inst. He declared his firm belief in the success of the Republicans in France. He acknowledged he formerly opposed Italian unity, but explained that he did so solely because of its consequences to general politics.

The second ballots in the District which failed a week ago, took place on the 11th, completing the elections for Councils General. The following is the total result. Republicans elected, 672; Monarchists elected, 604; Bonapartists elected, 155. The Republicans have a majority in 38 Councils, the Monarchists in 44, and in three Departments the Council are equally divided.

Ex-Empress Eugenie and her son have telegraphed their thanks to the people of Ajaccio for having elected Prince Bonaparte to the Council General over Prince Napoleon.

A meeting of the Permanent Commission of the Assembly was held on the 15th inst. M. de Many, a Radical, demanded that the Prefect of Nice be dismissed from office because he favored a movement for the separation of Nice from France, and its restoration to Italy. The Deputies of the Right submitted a paper in regard to the withdrawal of the man-of-war Oronoque from the Italian coast.

It is officially announced that the rebuilding of the Column Vendome will be completed next month, and that the statue of Napoleon, which is nearly finished, will be placed upon the monument.

At Paris, Oct. 19, full returns of the elections for vacancies in the Assembly show that M. Delisse Engrande, Bonapartist, heads the poll in Pas de Calais, but as he fails of a majority, a new election will be necessary. In the Alps Maratimes, M. M. Medicin and Cheris, Republican candidates, were elected.

Spain.

Official dispatches are received reporting a band of Carlists under Lozano has been completely defeated by a force of Republicans near Fortena. General Cabreera refuses to join Don Carlos.

Severe engagements, which lasted ten hours, took place on the 9th inst., between the Republican army and 3,000 Carlists, at Arisja. Latter lost fifty killed and wounded, and withdrew to Estella. Don Carlos has arrived at Puerte La Reina.

A dispatch to the Independente from Bayonne, says the withdrawal General Darregory from the service of Don Carlos has made a bad impression upon the Royalists. The Republicans now have possession of the left bank of the River Ebro.

A special to the Pall Mall Gazette from Santander confirms the reports of the partial submission of the Carlists.

There is a report that Gen. Dorregay, with 800 Carlist troops, has gone over to the Republican army. The reports lacks confirmation, but it is stated that two Carlist battalions have surrendered at Agorta, and that others, are offering to surrender on condition that the fueras is respected. The Carlist Provincial authorities have given public notice that those wishing to lay down their arms may do so.

A special to the London Times reports that the city of Durange is in a state of insurrection against Don Carlos. Other Calist towns have hoisted the White flag and advised the troops to lay down their arms. It is stated that a conspiracy existed to murder Don Carlos, and was frustrated. Gen. Elio has refused to command the Carlist troops on account of their acts of vandalism. Gen. Mariones has asked leave to march from Madrid to Estella.

A dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Santander says that the report of the surrender of two Carlist battalions to the Republicans, is officially contradicted.

Don Carlos has returned to Tolasa.

Reports continue to be received of the defeat of the Carlists and of the arrival of Insurgents in government camps.

The Mayor of Irun and the Spanish Consul at Hendaye have arrived in a Spanish gunboat, and demand the surrender of the steamer. The Captain of the port answers that he is without authority to comply. The Spanish Government has not yet made any formal demand on France for the vessel.

Four hundred Carlists have been captured by the Republican troops in a recent engagement at Amposta. One thousand Carlists were killed. The Navarrez soldiers in Don Carlos' army refuse to leave their provinces and march into Leon. Don Carlos has appointed Duke Parienia and Counts Coserta and Bardi to important commands.

The French Government has issued fresh orders prohibiting the residence of Spaniards in communes bordering on Spain. Some thirty Carlists have accordingly received notices to quit by the Prefect of the Department of the Lower Pyrenees.

A special from Hindave to the London News, says seven pieces of artillery, and 3,000 rifles were recently landed for the Carlists from a steamer reported to have been an English craft. The Spanish Consul at Bayonne has had the steamer Nievas seized at St. Jean de Luz on the charge that she is laden with contrabands of war.

Germany.

The trial of Kullman for the attempted assassination of Bismarck, is set down for the 29th inst.

The North German Gazette, in discussing rumors of the revival of the so-called North Schleswig question lately set afloat, says by the English and Danish journals, affirms that the entire discussion is based upon the expulsion of four troublesome persons from Schleswig. The measure was neither general, nor theoretical, nor political, but purely carried out by the provincial authorities in the interest of the security of the country. The German population quite agreed with the measure which does not effect the Danish speaking inhabitants, and there is no trace of an alleged excitement. Therefore, all political conclusions are attributed to a simple police regulation to resolve themselves into nothing.

A Berlin paper states that ex-King Hanover has been endeavoring, since the visit of the German Emperor to Vienna, to obtain the removal of the sequestration of his property.

The appeal of the Public Prosecuter against the release of the Bishop of Treves has been rejected.

The Government is now considering a proposition for the erection of a Provincial Assembly in Alsace and Lorraine.

The Berlin correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes that it is generally believed that the higher court to which the case will be appealed, will take a more favorable view of Van Arnim's offense than the lower court.

The residence of Count Van Arnim was again searched on the 16th, by the police and agents of the government.

A dispatch from Berlin says Count Von Arnim's case is becoming intelligible. It appears that Bismarck became indignant at the Count, preferring an Ultramontane monarchy in France to a comparatively liberal and pacific Republic and determined to remove him. Not wishing, however, to offend the Count, Bismarck wrote him censurous letters, which he expected would induce the Count to resign, Von Arnim refusing was finally absolutely dismissed, and took with him Bismarck's letters, which are now represented to be so fearfully offensive.

A dispatch also says, it is reported the letters have been publicly offered for sale.

Italy.

It is officially announced that the French war steamer Orenoque, has just been recalled to Toulon. Her departure from Civita Vecchia implies no change in the relations between France and the Pope. Another vessel will be placed at the Holy Father's disposal at a French port in the Mediterranean.

There is no truth in the report that the Italian government has requested M Thiers to quit Italy.

Turkey.

The Government has withdrawn its prohibition of the transmission of cypher messages on telegraph lines in Turkey.

The Argentine Republic.

A dispatch from Montevido, dated the 12th inst., says General Mitre has issued a manifesto, announcing he has assumed command of the insurgent forces in the Argentine States. He declares he does not seek power, and that if a successful issue to the movement is reached, he will retire to private life. Josz Pantie Gale has been elected President of Parraguay.

General Mitres' partizans in Montevideo are buying arms, entering recruits, and negotiating for a purchase of three steamers. Two slight encounters between the Insurgents and government forces have taken place outside the City of Buenos Ayres. An engagement is reported in the north. Result unknown.

Advices from Buenos Ayres of the 12th inst., reached here to-day. The Insurrectionists under Lopez Jordan are making progress in the province of Entre Rios. Dr. Avelleneda has issued a manifesto, in which he claims the support of law-abiding citizens in his efforts to crush the rebellion.

Public opinion runs strongly against Avellaneda, and there is disaffection in the army, troops in some places shouting "Viva Mitre." General Rocca telegraphs to the Government from the North, that he has defeated the Insurgents, but was unable to follow them because his men were not provided with horses. The Government of the Argentine Confederation has sent a request to the Government of Brazil for the detention of the rebel gunboat Parane, now at Rio Grande.

Dispatches from Montevido state that Avellaneda has been installed as President of the Argentine Republic, and that the Government seizes all telegrams received at Buenos Ayres.

Cuba.

A letter from Havana, dated October 10th, says there is a report afloat of a defalcation to the amount of a million dollars in the Havana Custom House.

Mexico.

Early last month, the United States war steamer Suranac, sailed from San Francisco under sealed orders, for the Mexican coast. She reached Lapoz on the 28th of September, when the commander put himself in immediate communication with the authorities on the subject of the recent difficulties between themselves and American citizens.

Central America.

A Guatemala paper says the victims of the earthquake number 200. The losses suffered are estimated at $2f0,000. Many dead bodies remained buried under a stream of mud which descended from the Cerro del Tegre, and was 100 feet deep in some places. The town of Duenas is entirely ruined, and Alatenago, Cindad, Vieja and Amatillon suffered severely. The Government has ordered supplies of flour from Salvador and California.

West Indies.

There was a meeting of Cubans on the 10th inst., in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the declaration of Cuban independence. It was dispersed by the police, who were directed to take the names of those who refused to leave. Quesada, who was making a speech at the time, said that having no country of their own, they were obliged to obey the illegal orders of those who imagined they had power to prevent innocent gatherings.

New Zealand.

The postoffice gives notice that in accordance with the desire of the New Zealand Government, mails will again be sent to that Colony by way of San Francisco.

South Africa.

Advices from the Cape of Good Hope to the 16th are received, which state another diamond field has been discovered near Phillipstown.

Canada.

The contemplated canal near Montreal is to be undertaken without delay, and the work on the Welland canal will be commenced soon, and improvements of the Williamsburg, Cornwall, and other canals will receive attention.

At Quebec, October 14, at a special meeting of the Board of Trade, called for the purpose of discussing the proposed reciprocity treaty, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to: "That while providing for the general principle of reciprocity between the United States and Canada, it is the opinion of this body that the proposed treaty is unfavorable to Canada, especially in the following: 'The sliding scale of duties in the American coasting trade, the numerous canal obligations, and no equivalent for our valuable fisheries.' This Board is also of the opinion that manufactured articles should be excluded from the Treaty."

A dispatch from Fort Garry announces that declaration of outlawry has been issued by the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba, against Louis Riel. This action disposes of the question whether Riel is or is not a fugiuve from justice, and of any claim he might make to sit unmolested in the House of Commons.

Woman Suffrage.

At Chicago, October 15th, the second annual meeting of the Woman's Congress, called under the auspices of the Association for the Advancement of Women, commenced in the First Methodist Church, which was comfortably filled with an audience composed mainly of ladies. Mrs. M. A. Livermore, of Boston, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, first Vice President, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, and Mrs. Geo. F. Hoffman, Treasurer of the Association, occupied seats on the platform, and among the distinguished women present were Mrs. E. K. Churchill, of New York; Mrs. Dr Mary Safford Blake, of Boston; Mrs Caroline A. Soule, and others. The list of subjects to be discussed by the Congress was read, and the first one being the general subject of finance, embracing the points, First, What monetary enterprises can women safely undertake? Second, What new element can women bring into the field of finance? Third, The part of woman in finance for the good or ill of the country. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe read the first paper on the general subject, taking the ground that women should aspire to and fit themselves to occupy any position in the business world held by men; that they should become bankers, brokers, etc. Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, Mrs. E. K. Churchill and Mrs. Livingstone also spoke on the subject, taking similar grounds with Mrs. Howe. The Congress then adjourned until afternoon. It will be in session three days.

In the afternoon session a letter was read from Miss Caroline M. Johnson, of Geneva, Switzerland, expressing sympathy with the objects of the Congress; also a letter from Mr. Barnes, of London, England, making some suggestions as to the kind of employment suitable for women. The discussion of the subject under consideration at the forenoon session was then resumed, Mrs. Harbert of Iowa, and Mrs. Cleveland, of New York, and Mrs. Howe, of Boston, speaking briefly. A committee was then appointed to report upon the financial opportunities, interests and abilities of woman. The Secretary then read a paper by Mrs. Adelaide Hastings, of Sing Sing, New York, on the education of women, in which the writer takes ground that education of the sexes should be placed on an equal footing. A paper was then read by Dr. Elizabeth Dudley on the physical education of girls, and the subject of the paper was discussed by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Dr. Mary Safford Blake, and others, all the speakers urging the necessity of reform, both in the physical training of girls, and in their dress, as well as that of women.

In the Woman's Suffrage Congress, at Chicago, on the 16th, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Churchill and others discussed the subject of dentistry. Miss Phebe Cozzns, a noted lady lawyer of St. Louis, delivered a very able discourse on the capabilities of women for the learned professions. At the close of her speech Miss Cozens was loudly applauded.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

Eighth Annual Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee—The Lincoln Monument.

At Springfield, Ill., Oct. 14, the Eighth Annual Reunion of the Army of the Tennessee convened in the Opera House at 11 A M., General W. T. Sherman presiding in the chair. A number of Committees were appointed and considerable routine business transacted. Resolutions were adopted, thanking the citizens of Toledo for their magnificent donation to the funds of the society. A resolution to admit to membership the rank and file of the Army of the Tennessee, was lost, 39 to 37. A resolution was subsequently offered again and referred. Brief speeches were made by General Sherman and Vice-President Wilson. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Gen. W. T. Sherman; Vice-Presidents, Gen. W. W. Belknap, of Iowa; J. W. Fuller, of Ohio; J. F. McGinnis, of Indiana; Captain John Vosson, of Illinois; Colonel J. M. Risck, of Ohio; General Thomas C. Fletcher, Maryland; Colonel W. H. Marshall, Minnesota; Colonel C. C. Walcott, Ohio; Colonel W. M. Ferry, Michigan; Major D. S. Wallard, Illinois; General J. M. Thayer, Nebraska; Major Geo. Steele, Illinois. For Recording Secretary, Colonel L. M. Dayton was re elected, and General A. Hyekenlooper Corresponding Secretary. General M. A. Force was elected Treasurer. The meeting adjourned at 12:45 P. M. until 7:30 P. M.

The Society of the Army of the Tennessee reassembled, and after the transaction of some routine business, Hon. S. M. Cullom delivered the welcoming address, and after appropriate music General Hurlbut delivered an eloquent oration. At the conclusion John Wilson, of Quincy, recited an original poem. The Society then adjourned till 9 o'clock to-day, when it meets to organize and participate in the Lincoln Monument dedication.

At Springfield, Ill., Oct. 15, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee assembled, and selected Des Moines, Iowa, for the next meeting, which will be held September 29th and 30th, 1875. General Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, was elected orator of the Society, which then adjourned to participate in the ceremonies of unveiling the Lincoln statue at Oak Ridge Cemetry. The procession began to form at 11 A. M., Governor Beveridge acting as Grand Marshal. President Grant, with Secretary Belknap, occupied a carriage at the head of the procession, preceded by the military band from Newport barracks, and escortek by the Governor's guard and a military organization of Springfield as a guard of honor, next came Rev. Dr. Hall, an old friend of Mr. Lincoln, and Bishop Wayman (colored), and in other carriages were members of the Lincoln Monument Association. Then followed a carriage in which was Robert T. Lincoln, only surviving son of the deceased President, Mrs. L. L. Smith, sister of Mrs. Lincoln, and other relatives. Mrs. Lincoln was unable to be present, as she is quite ill at her residence in Chicago. In other carriages rode Vice-President Wilson, with Secretary, F. Powell Carston, M. P., and W. G. Fisher, M. P., of England, Generals McDowell and Custar, and Hon. J. K. Dubois, with Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Governor Beveridge. General Sherman marched on foot at the head of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, and following them was a long array of military and civic societies.

The procession arrived at the cemetery at 1 P. M. Not less than 20,000 persons were present. After the playing of the dead march by the band, Bishop Wayman made a fervent and eloquent prayer and a choir of singers chanted, "*With malice toward none, with charity for all.*" Hon. Jesse K. Dubois then read an historical sketch of the Lincoln Monument Association and the result of its labors, concluding as follows: "By the liberal contributions of a gratified nation, we have been enabled to provide a suitable place for the remains of one of the wisest and purest men of our national history; there may he rest in peace." The statue was then unveiled, and Senator R. G. Oglesby delivered an eloquent tribute to the memory of the dead President giving a faithful sketch of his public life and services to his country, noting the most striking events of his administration of the affairs of the nation, and concluding as follows: "If history shall become ungrateful, and moral obligations cease to respond to the calls of the justness in that race which he was born, his fame will still be left. Another race of 4,000,000 souls, with their countless descendants of free born children, holding his memory in precious reverence, will sing anthems of praise and gratitude to his name forever. The commencement of his second term as President of the United States and the close of the rebellion came close together. I do not know that this time or place is fitting for an examination of the course likely to have been taken by him upon the question of what is now known as reconstruction. It is true to say, from the great hold he had upon the hearts of the people, and the great confidence they had in him, that any plan maturely considered and seriously put forward by Mr. Lincoln, would have met with favor, and it probably would have been adopted by the people. He was a merciful and forgiving man. He promptly ratified the generous terms of the surrender. His proclamation of pardon of December, 1863, granted with the restoration of all property rights, the right to vote to all with certain specified exceptions, and who had been in rebellion, and who should subscribe to an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union thereunder, and faithfully abide by and support all the acts of Congress and the proclamations of the President having reference to slaves. This, it must be remembered, was during the war, but now that peace had come by the surrender, and not by compromise, as in 1861, the rebellion had released him from the policy of leaving slavery to the States, and in time for him to move forward to emancipation. So in 1865 compulsory submission would have released him from the terms proposed in 1863, and permitted him to move forward to higher and broader grounds. In addition to the great facts, that the circumstances of the white and colored population had at the close of the war entirely changed, and the glimpses on several occasions given of the purpose on his part to favor a most enlightened and liberal policy to all, so as to reunite the country on a just and enduring basis, stood the great fact that in 1861 he had said he had rather be assassinated than surrender the sentiment in the Declaration of Independence, that men are created equal. It is not likely at the close of the contest in which that principle had been saved and for the first time applied to the whole country, he would have favored any plan which would deny to either, to those who had laid down their arms, or those who had used them in its preservation this fullest right compiled and covered by the broad declaration that all men are equal. Who shall forget that memorable scene in Richmond, which ought to be cherished and perpetuated forever as part of the history of the closing days of the unhappy strife, where a great and good man, his heart swelling with modest pride, leading his little son by the hand through the deserted streets of the once proud capital of treason, and beholding once more the flag of his country in place of a strange and usurping one, restored to its rightful dominion over an undivided Union, grateful to Almighty God that in His own good time peace had returned to a divided and sorrowing people, cheered by a hope of a long future of happiness and prosperity to the country, gave assurance to the remaining few of those who were but yesterday arrayed against the flag, offered forgiveness and an early restoration to all the rights in the old Government, and to the humble and long oppressed rescued from a servitude dishonorable alike to humanity and to that flag of freedom and citizenship in this great Republic forever. Who shall measure the usefulness of the life of such a man, and who shall hope to do his memory justice? Come what may, whether a Republic grounded on the immovable foundations of justice and freedom deserved after long experience of human happiness with the best of human governments, or whether Republic torn into factions and rent by the mad ambition of men, this monument is an enduring testimony of a humble life and the shining example of the great citizen and martyr, will stand as an illumination to all men of every clime, nationality and condition, who in search of the highest aims and loftiest purposes of life, shall come to this fountain for inspiration and hope. Here the humble may take new courage, the proud learn humility, the ambitious that the true way to greatness lies through industry, integrity, and patriotism, and all men that are only truly good can be truly great. In no other country under the sun could the obscure boy have found his way through the long succession of mysterious and grave events to such an eminence and power, and where, and in what land can one be found who wielded power with such grace, humanity and wisdom. The hying assign him his proper place in the affections of all men. Posterity profoundly moved by the simplicity of his private life, elevated and enlightened by the purity and splendor of his administration and public services, cannot fail to fix his place amongst those who shall rank highest in their veneration. He has gone to the firmament of Washington, and a new light shines down on his beloved countrymen from the American constellation.

The choir then sang "Rest, Spirit Rest," and at the conclusion, two Sisters of Charity, seated on either side of the statue rose, and amid breathless silence raised the red, white and blue drapery from the marble form.

President Edwards, of the Normal University, then read a poem written for the occasion by James Judson Lord. The band again placed an appropriate air, when loud calls being made for President Grant, he stepped forward amid enthusiastic applause, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: On an occasion like the present it is the duty on my part to bear testimony to the great and good qualities of the patriotic man, whose earthly remains now rest beneath this dedicated monument. It was not my fortune to makes the personal acquaintance of Mr. Lincoln till the beginning of the last year of the great struggle for the National existence. During these years of doubt and despondency among many patriotic men of the country, Abraham Lincoln never for a moment doubted but that the final result would be peace, union and freedom to every race in this broad land. His faith in an all-wise Providence directing our arms to this final result, was the faith of the Christian that his Redeemer liveth. Amidst obloquy, personal abuse, and hate undisguised, which was given vent to without restraint through the press, upon the stump and in private circles, he remained the same staunch unyielding servant of the people, never exhibiting a revengful feeling toward his traducers, but he rather pitied them, and hoped for their own sake, and the good name of their posterity they might desist. For a single moment it did not occur to him that the man Lincoln was being assassinated, but that a treasonable spirit, waiting to destroy the best government ever shone on, was giving vent to itself on him as the Chief Executive of the nation, only because he was such an executive. As a lawyer in your midst, he would have avoided all the slander, for his life was a pure and simple one, and he, no doubt, would have been a much happier man; but who can tell what might have been the fate of the nation, but for the pure, unselfish, and wise administration of Abraham Lincoln from March, 1861, to the day when the hand of an assassin opened his grave?

With Mr. Lincoln, then President of the United States, my personal relations were as close and intimate as the nature of our respective duties would permit. To honor him personally was to love and respect him for his great qualities of head and heart, and for his patience and patriotism. With all his disappointment, from failures on the part of those to whom he had entrusted command, and treachery on the part of those who had gained his confidence but to betray, I never heard him utter a complaint, nor cast censure for conduct or bad faith. It was his nature. It was his nature to find excuses for his adversaries. In his death the nation lost its greatest head, and the South lost its most just friend.

Ex-Vice President Colfax, who was discovered on the platform by the crowd, was loudly called for and finally forced to speak, and in very eloquent and feeling remarks paid his tribute of love and respect to the honored dead. Remarks also were made by Gen. Sherman, Vice-President Wilson, and Gen. U. F. Linden, after which the Doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, and the assemblage quietly dispersed.

Political News.

The Independent Temperance Executive Committee of New York have issued addresses to Temperance voters of the State urging united support of the ticket.

Additional returns from the election from about 20 counties in Arkansas hold up the estimates heretofore made of Tuesday's vote. Jefferson county gives 1,700 majority against, instead of for, the Constitution.

The Republican Congressional Convention of the Second District of Illinois, was held at Chicago on Saturday, and renominated, by acclamation, Joseph D. Ward.

John Cochrane having declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District of Wisconsin, the Committee has substituted Judge Hiram Barber, of Dodge county.

A committee of the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has reported in favor of the taxation of church property. They argue in their report that the Constitution forbids the State to aid any religious denomination, and that laws which exempt $382,000,000 worth of church property from taxation violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The committee add that the taxation of church property would be favorable to the interests of religion by showing that the separation between Church and State is complete.

Says the Congregationalist: "We are rather inclined to the opinion, and are considerably gratified thereby, that the habit of extemporaneous preaching is on the increase among American ministers. It is said of the Rev. Drs. Dwyer, Scudder, Talmadge, Storrs, Tyng, Sr., Tyng, Jr., that seldom, if ever, is either one seen with even a scrap of paper before him at either service.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, October 19.—Cotton is quiet; 15½c for middling uplands. Flour is steady, and in moderate demand; receipts of 23,000 bbls; sales 13,000; unchanged prices. Rye flour is steady and in moderate inquiry, with prices unchanged. Wheat is a shade firmer with moderate inquiry; receipts 181,000 bu; sales 74,000 bu; 107@108c for No 2 Chicago; 110@120c for No 2 Milwaukee; 118@125c for No 1 spring; 115@120c for No 2 winter red western. Rye is quiet. Corn firmer; receipts 51,000 bush; sales 45,000 bush, 92c for western mixed. Barley is dull and unchanged. Oats—prices are reported a shade firmer; receipts 67,000 bu; sales 51,000 bu at 59@61c for mixed western; 61@63c for white do; 63@65c for mixed and white State. Pork is steady; $20 25@20 50 for new mess and old. Cut Meats are quiet. Beef—nominal for western. Lard is quiet at 13½@14c for steam and kettle. Butter at 36@44c for State and Pennsylvania. Cheese—firm. Whiskey, 104c. Sugar is steady. Eggs, 25@26c for State and Pennsylvania. Petroleum—crude 5½c; and 12½c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 20th.—Flour—The market has been quite active and there has been but slight change in prices. We quote: Extra, $4 00@5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $5 50@6 5; Rye, $5 00@5 25; buckwheat, $6 00. Wheat—The market has been moderately active, and there has been a slight decline in prices. Spot Amber has been in fair demand at 108c. No. 2 Amber, inactive. Extra White Michigan dull at 118½c. No. 1 White in moderately good demand at 113c. No. 2 White Wabash steady at 117c. No. 3 going at 111½c. No. 1 Red Wabash dull at 110c. No. 2 was quite active at 1.3½; 102½ for Dayton & Michigan, and 103c for canal. Seller for November, brought 104½c. Rejected Red sold in small quantities at 90c. No. 1 Amber, Illinois was disposed of at 117c. No. 2 at 110½c. Corn—The Corn market has been quite dull, and there has been a decided downward tendency in prices, with spot High-mixed held nominally at 80c. New seller November and December was obtained at 66c. Low-mixed Corn was fairly active at 76½c for old and 70c for new spot and seller November. No Grade Corn was disposed of at 72½c for old and 69½c for new. Michigan Corn was on the market and brought 65c. Oats—The market for Oats was animated, prices a shade lower, with No. 1 going at 51c, No 2 at 50c, White at 51½c and Michigan at 50c. Mill Feed has been very dull. We quote Bran at $18 50@19 00 per ton; shorts at $19 00; fine middlings $27@30. Corn meal a shade lower at $23 00. Chop Feed $25 00. Pork steady at $25 00 for light and $23 00 for heavy mess per barrel. Hams—sales at 16c per pound; shoulders, 11½c. Lard, 16c for prime in tbls and 16½c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged. $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—8c for beef and 7½c for mutton per lb. Butter—35c for fresh roll, 30@32c for fresh in kegs and 25c for common per lb. Potatoes—Peach blows, White, at 75c; Early Rose, at 62c, and 50c for common and mixed per bu; Long Pinkeyes, 50c; Mercers and Carter, 55c. Eggs, 16@17c for fresh in barrels and 17c in crates, per dozen. Beans, 160@170c for large white; 175@180c for small white; 190@200c for Navy white, per bu. Peas, 150c per bushel. Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 12@14c; dressed chickens, 10@12c per lb; ducks, 11c; geese, dressed, 8@9c per lb; quail, 175@200c per doz.; partridge, $2 00@$2 50 per doz.; ducks, $3 00@3 50 per dozen. Whisky unchanged at 94½c. Highwines, 85c. Cheese, 11½@12½c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lum